密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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"CHINA ALWAYS THE DESPAIR OF HER FRIENDS"

MR. Tyler Dennett makes the statement in his excellent book. *Americans in Eastern Asia*, that "China has always been the despair of her friends," and at no time has the truth of this remark been better demonstrated than in the recent attempt to pardon and reinstate General Chang Ching-yao, the former military governor of Hunan province who was held responsible for the murder of Dr. Reimert, the American missionary some two years ago. General Chang was *tuchun* of Hunan under the regime of the notorious Anfu clique which misgoverned Peking during most of the European War and his record in Hunan was a story of oppressions and robberies of the people and open encouragement of opium growing culminating in the murder of Dr. Reimert. The American Minister demanded of the Chinese Government at the time that General Chang be arrested and tried under Chinese law for his crime, but as is usual in the cases of such high offenders, he was permitted to escape to the Japanese concession at Hankow from which place he boarded a Japanese vessel and went to Japan. After residing there for a time he returned to China by way of Manchuria where he received the protection of General Chang Tso-ling, the Mukden war-lord, and about a year ago he slipped quietly into Tientsin where he again received the protection of the Japanese in their concession in that city.

LAST summer when the Lincheng Outrage, wherein the "blue express" of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway was wrecked and a number of foreigners and Chinese were carried into the mountains and held for ransoms, was in progress it was openly hinted in the foreign and Chinese press that General Chang was suspected of being one of the perpetrators of this affair because it enabled him to even scores with the Chihli Party which had been responsible for his downfall. Many of the bandits were ex-soldiers of General Chang and the bandit leaders upon several occasions considered including in their demands upon the Government that he, General Chang be pardoned and made military governor of Shantung Province. But whether General Chang had anything to do with the Lincheng affair or not, it would naturally be thought that the Chinese Government had had enough of him. But not so—and apparently this is again an illustration of the trend of bad politics and militarism in China—for in recent weeks Peking has been trying to bring about a reconciliation of the Chihli party and General Chang Tso-ling of Mukden and according to report General Chang's conditions for reconciliation included pardon

for the Anfuites and at the head of the list was General Chang. So Peking, instead of sticking to its principles, submits to Mukden's dictation and, according to the Chinese papers in Shanghai, President Tsao Kun last week issued a mandate revoking the order for Chang's arrest. And as a result Secretary Hughes sent China a note last week stating that in case the contemplated pardon was carried out that it would seriously strain the relations of China and the United States.

AND if further illustrations proving the truth of Mr. Dennett's statement that "China has always been the despair of her friends," are needed, we have the publication last week of the compilations of killings, kidnappings and outrages upon foreigners in China *since the Lincheng Outrage of last May* which appeared in the Peking and Tientsin *Times* of Tientsin and the China *Press* of Shanghai. According to these lists which both papers admit are not complete, eight foreigners have been murdered and some thirty-five have either been kidnapped or have been the subject of outrages since the Lincheng affair on May 5, 1923 which netted one foreigner killed and some thirty taken captive. The list as it appeared in the China *Press* follows:

Killings

June 15—Father P. A. Melotto, Italian, Inchen, Hupeh. Released, shot, dying, Tungpeh, September 3.

Aug. 14—Rev. R. R. Whiteside and F. J. Watt, Church Missionary Society, Mienchow. Szechuen.

Sept. 7—*Iyang Maru*. Two Japanese officers killed, two captured. Fowchow, Szechuen.

Dec. 27—Bernard A. Hoff, American Lutheran Brethern Mission, Tsaoyang. Died Jan. 12, 1924, after release.

Dec. 31—Father Achille Soenen, Belgian Mission des Ortos, Hokiao, Mongolia.

Jan. 4—Capt. F. J. Brandt, British, aboard his ship *Tzesui*. Kaochiachen, Szechwan.

Kidnappings and Outrages

May 15—H. C. Rowson, British-American Tobacco company, released. Captured in April, Pakhoi, Kwangtung.

May—A Lowe, Canadian, beaten and imprisoned by soldiers, Tsinan, Shantung.

June 15—Father P. A. Melotto, Inchen, Hupeh.

June—Japanese, number unstated. Changli, Chihli.

July—W. d'Arcy Weatherbe, British. Yunnan. Escaped August.

July 30—American cargo and passenger ship on Upper Yangtsze, the *Alice Dollar* boarded by general and armed guards. Captain Tornoth, Mrs. Tornoth, Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham, and daughter all wounded by bullets.

Aug. 23—French priest Talifu, Yunnan.

Sept. 7—*Iyang Maru*. Fowchow, Szechuen. Two Japanese officers. Still captives.

8. Sept. 20—J. Stamm, German, employe of Standard Oil Company, released on September 25 on payment ransom of Tls. 2,000. Capture took place at Luchow, Sze.

Sept. 23—Misses M. Darroch and M. R. Sharp, China Inland mission, Sihwa-hsien, Honan. Released by Wu Pei-fu's troops, Oct. 30.

Oct. 3—Father Timothy McDermott, American Passionists. Tungwan, Hunan. Escaped later.

Oct. 3—C. Howard Bird and wife, China Inland Mission Fukow, Honan. Released later.

Oct. 17—F. Strauss. China Inland Mission, Hungkiang Hunan. Released in November.

Oct. 23—Steamer *Sanning* pirated. Three officers wounded and held. Hongkong to Kongmoon.

Nov. 13—Bishop Adeogat Wittner, Apostolic Vicar of East Shantung, a French priest and a nun, Changling Shantung. Released.

Nov. 13—Rev. E. W. Schmalzried, Reformed Church of Christ in the United States. Changteh, Hunan. Ransomed, December 24.

Dec. 27—Bernard A. Hoff and wife, both wounded and released.

Dec. 27—Mrs. Juline R. Kilen. American Missionary taken and released Jan 15, 1924, American Lutheran Brethern Mission. Tsaoyang, Hupeh,

January 3—Supu, Hunan. Fathers Flavian Mullins and Arthur Bernard shot at, bullets piercing their clothing and American flag which they carried. American Passionist Mission looted.

Jan. 23—Zi-le-Sounear Kwaihwating, Shansi Province, Father Frederick Van Praet, Belgian priest captured, held for ransom.

FACING THE NEW YEAR OF 1924 FINANCIALLY

IN both East and West the coming of a new year turns the minds of nations as well as of individuals toward inventorying and the settlement of debts. One grows tired of reading reports from Peking, and of Canton as well, of the shifts to which the "government" is put to find funds with which to tide over matters from one day of settlement to another. It reminds one too vividly of the juggler of balls and knives who does so much to while away the hours of tedium and boredom of the modern child. A succession of balls and knives go whirling through the air only, like curses, to return to the sender unchanged. And the man who can juggle the figures of finance, change them from one page to another, stop a gap here, catch a sum of indebtedness there just in time to stop its falling into the mass of outlawed or defaulted debts and further embarrassing those who hold the titles of power, is the man to hold the portfolio of finance in either the Northern or the Southern "government" Turning to countries where there is more stability in government and in government finances than is observable in China it is interesting to note the reports which *Reuters* have lately made public of the national debts of England and the United States. It is less than three years since the Budget and Accounting Act was signed by President Harding early in his Administration, but it is clear that it has done excellent service already in encouraging government economy and putting a partial stop at least to the extravagance for which the American government has long been notorious. This Act is dual in its nature providing as it does for the auditing of government accounts independently of the various departments, and for a budget bureau in the Treasury Department. For the former there is a bureau of accounts which is under the direction of a Comptroller-General who is appointed for a term of office of fifteen years by Presidential nomination and Senatorial confirmation. The budget bureau has a director who is appointed for an indefinite term of office by the President alone, the Senate having no power to interfere. The first and present director of the budget bureau is Brigadier-General Charles G. Dawes—sometimes referred to as "Hell and Maria" Dawes. Before the Budget and Accounting Act went into effect the United States was the only large nation and first rate power which was not run on a scientific Budget system.

THE national debt of the American government on January 1, 1924, totalled gold $21,589,160,000. On September 30, 1919, the national debt of the country reached its zenith; since then there has

been a reduction of gold $3,889,431,000. This is an average of slightly less than one billion dollars gold a year and is a noteworthy and creditable rate at which to decrease a national debt. During the year 1923 the reduction figures are gold $859,296,000. In England the fiscal year begins on April 1. As soon after that date as is convenient the Chancellor of the Exchequor introduces his Budget. At the close of the last financial year in Great Britain, that is on March 31,1923, the figures of the Treasury showed that the aggregate national debt was £7,842,000,000. This according to *Reuters*, was "an increase of £110,-000,000 as compared with a year earlier, attributable to capitalization of arrears of interest due to the United States and to an increase in the nominal debt through conversion operations." In other words, the British Government at the close of the last fiscal year was apparently not only not paying off any part of the principal of its foreign debt, but was adding to the sum total by the amount of interest due on part of that principal. Another interesting fact to be noted is that the debt of Great Britain at the end of last March did not fall far short of being twice that of the United States' at the opening of the present year. The net cost to the American Government of its participation in the Great War has been estimated at gold $22,625,252,843. This is exclusive of loans to the Allies totalling more than gold $9,000,000,000. When the total cost of the War is placed alongside the figures of the American national debt it is obvious that they approximately cancel the one the other.

ON the general subject of national finance it is interesting further to note that although it has become the habit in recent years to speak of the American Congress as a "billion dollar Congress" in no year before the World War did the government cost the American people a billion dollars. "In no single year prior to our entry into the Great War were the net expenses of the government payable from taxation as much as 700 million dollars," wrote E. B. Rosa for the May 1921 number of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. For the fiscal year ending June 30,1920, the total internal revenue of the American government was gold $5,407,580,251.81. By Customs duties, tax on National Bank circulations, and Postal War revenue this sum was expanded to gold $5,715,940,-080.64. During the same year the net expenditures (net expenditures, by the way, are the "difference between the gross appropriations and the fees or earnings of the various departments") of the government totalled gold $5,687,712,848.00, of this grand total three percent was spent on public works; one per cent went for general development, education and research, and the remaining ninety-three per cent was practically all consumed in paying obligations from past wars or preparing for possible future wars. A nation as fortunately off, from a financial point of view, as is the United States can, if needs must, carry on indefinitely a policy such as is indicated in the figures given above. The actions of the Harding Administration in summoning the Washington Conference and in taking the lead that was there taken shows that the American government and people at least recognize the criminal stupidity of going on indefinitely along such a route. Comparison moreover of the figures given in reference to America with those given for England show that the old world can not indefinitely go on along this route without courting disaster, disaster worse than any which has yet overtaken the governments and peoples of Europe.

"ADVERTISING MANCHURIA OUT OF CHINA"

MR. S. Sakuragi of the Shanghai office of the South Manchuria Railway in a communication published elsewhere in this issue of the *Review* takes exception to an editorial published in these columns on October 20 of last year under a heading similar to that at the top of this paragraph. The editorial called attention to an advertisement of the South Manchuria Railway which appeared in the October *Asia*, the text of which was likely to create in the minds of the uninformed the impression that Manchuria was not a part of China. Quotations were given from the advertisement which spoke of Manchuria as the "old forbidden provinces of Manchuria" and told of the annual migration of Shantung coolies from "China proper," into Manchuria "where they find in this rapidly developing country – with its new railway and industries, its rich farmlands, and its *enlightened civic administration* – the promise of a better life." It is not our desire to enter into a controversy with Mr. Sakuragi over the meaning of the English language, or at least that part of it which has been appearing for some time in the advertising campaign of the South Manchuria Railway in the American magazines, but we will simply quote from other advertisements to the same effect and leave the decision to the readers of the *Review*:

Our World, New York, for September 1923, Page 1—Heading of advertisement, "An Adventure in *Colonial* Development." The advertisement contains five paragraphs, of small type telling of the wonders which have been wrought through Japanese enterprise and the word, "China" does not appear a single time in the text.

American Review of Reviews, New York, July, 1923, Page 77--Heading of advertisement, "The Trade Door is Open in Manchuria." This advertisement likewise omits any reference to China in the text but contains a small map at the top showing part of Japan, Korea, Manchuria, Mongolia and "China." The words, "Manchuria," and "Mongolia" are not written to indicate that they are provinces of China but in such a way as to lead the uninformed reader to think that they are separate countries.

Our World, New York, November, 1923, Page 1—Heading of advertisement, "Equal Opportunities to all in the *New* Manchuria." This advertisement occupies a full page of type and pictures and a careful perusal of the eight paragraphs of small type fails to disclose the use of the word "China" a single time. Here is one interesting paragraph: "Recognizing that education is the foundation of progress, the company (South Manchuria Railway Company) has established 91 schools, many of them exclusively for Chinese students." A picture of one of the schools has this line underneath, "Chinese schoolboys in Manchuria are just like schoolboys everywhere."

World's Work, Garden City, N. Y., April 1922—Travel Advertising section—Heading of advertisement, "Antung, Manchuria—A City with a Future." This advertisement likewise contains no reference to "China" but does have a line about the old native city of Sha-ho-chen, which "has the ancient charm and individuality of all Chinese cities."

World's Work, Garden City, N. Y., June 1922—Travel section—Heading of advertisement, "Agricultural Research, Enriching Manchuria." The word "China" likewise does not appear in any of the nine paragraphs of text in this full page, which starts out as follows: "Agricultural methods in many parts of Asia have changed little in centuries. But in *Manchuria* a great change has taken place since the South Manchuria Railway inaugurated its program, etc."

Review of Reviews, New York, March 1923, Page 127 – Full page advertisement with heading, "The Magic Touch of Modern Transportation," consisting of six paragraphs with no reference whatever to "China." One paragraph reads, "It took business courage and foresight to transplant Pullman compartment cars, etc.—to primitive *Manchuria*, which for centuries had been closed to world commerce. *Manchuria* is no exception to the rule that a *frontier country*—quickly responds, etc."

Review of Reviews, N. Y., March 1922, Page 107—Heading of advertisement, "A Modern Manna—the Manchurian Soya Bean." First paragraph reads, "The soya bean has been an important food in China for 5,000 years, but it is only during the past few years that America and Europe have learned of the great utility of this prime staple of the soil of *Manchuria*.

Asia, New York, March 1922, Page 227—Heading of advertisement, "Manchuria—Where the Door *is* Open." This advertisement also omits mention of the word, "China" in any of its seven paragraphs and says, "American manufacturers have found an Open Door in Manchuria, etc."

Asia, N. Y., October 1923, Page 774—Heading, Shantung Coolies Attracted to Manchuria." First paragraph reads, "The wonderful growth of *Manchuria*, as a result of the development of the South Manchuria Railway, has attracted to it a great tide of immigration from the *neighboring provinces of China*.

We do not have other magazines available containing advertisements of the South Manchuria Railway, but we believe sufficient have been quoted to illustrate our point that in spite of the fact that the Washington Conference pretty definitely settled the fact that *Manchuria is a very definite part of China*, there is little in the extensive advertising campaign of the S. M. R. in the American magazines that indicates that the management of that progressive enterprise holds similar views. However, the letter which we print from Mr. Sakuragi who signs himself as "Manager" makes the statement that "the South Manchuria Railway has never held for a moment that Manchuria is not part of the Republic of China, nor has it ever dreamed of separating 'the forbidden provinces' from China, etc," so we suppose that settles the question,—General Chang Tso-ling the warlord of Mukden of course permitting. We do not, however, desire to dismiss the subject without complimenting the Japanese on their enterprise in advertising the South Manchuria Railway so extensively in the United States, which with the exception referred to above, undoubtedly has been effective in attracting attention to the *Chinese province of Manchuria*. If the management of the Chinese railways were one-tenth as progressive they wouldn't permit the bandits to do all of their advertising who probably have frightened away most of the tourists who, might have been *attracted to China* by the advertising of the South Manchuria Railway.

AMERICAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS IN CHINA

THE news carried in the dispatches a few days ago of a bandit outrage upon some American Catholic priests stationed in the Chinese province of Hunan must have excited wonderment in American missionary circles in China for the reason that it is not generally known that the Catholic Church of America, or at least an important branch of that organization known as the American Passionists (Western Province) is now and has been for some time sending missionaries to China. According to the plans, as announced in the December issue of the official magazine, *The Sign*, published in West Hoboken, N. J., it is planned to have 25 priests in Hunan province, the district which has been assigned to the order, by 1925. The latest four priests to be chosen for this field are Fathers Wm. Westhoven, Anthony Maloney, Gregory McKitrick and Cyprian Frank, all of the "Retreat of St. Gabriel" of Des Moines, Iowa. The same issue of *The Sign* contains further information regarding the interesting work which the priests of this American order of Catholics are engaged in out here and especially some of their experiences with the bandits and soldiers of Hunan province. Fr. Arthur Benson, located at Shenchowfu, in a letter describing his trip from Hankow to Changteh when the boat which he occupied was fired upon, makes a statement regarding the Protestant missionaries which is worth reprinting: "There was a band of Protestant missionaries on board bound for Changteh and points further in the interior and let me say here that this fact was an inspiration. Here were some eight or nine women and half a dozen little children putting up with hardships of a Chinese boat, braving the dangers of the bandits and soldiers. They were on their way to the interior where they would have to rough it the same as we do. Their zeal is surely to be emulated." Other letters signed by Fr. Kevin Murray, tell of plans on foot to found a monastery in China, and others tell of the work and plans of this new organization of American missionary workers in China.

"Advertising Manchuria Out of China"

Editor, China Weekly Review

Sir,—Our Agent in New York in October last advertised in the *Asia* and other leading American magazines under the caption, "Shantung Coolies Attracted to Manchuria," for the purpose of bringing to the notice of the general public the railway, hotels and the information bureau, and to show the actual state of affairs prevailing in Manchuria. Your *Weekly* has injudiciously criticized that advertisement in your issue of October 20th last in an article headed "Advertising Manchuria Out of China", as though the advertisement in question indicated that Manchuria was not a part of the Republic of China. So, as our attention has been called to your article, which has been translated in some leading Chinese newspapers, we are constrained to make the following statements in reply to your article.

Your article stigmatizes the South Manchuria Railway by asserting that that advertisement, because it contains such words as "the old forbidden provinces of Manchuria," the "'annual migration of Shantung coolies into Manchuria from China proper'," and after "painting the beauties and advantages of Manchuria under the administration of the South Manchuria Railway Company," infers that Manchuria is not part and parcel of the Republic of China. You start by reminding your readers that the Washington Conference definitely settled that Manchuria is part of China Proper and as such is covered by the Nine Power Treaty signed by America, Great Britain, France, Netherlands, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, China and Japan and insinuate that now, in spite of the action of the Japanese Government, the Japanese administration of the South Manchuria Railway, which is "half Japanese Government and half private," is conducting an extensive advertising campaign in American magazines, which is calculated to create the impression that Manchuria is not a part of China but is "under the guidance of Japan," and how that, briefly, the Japanese administration of the South Manchuria Railway is trying through the expenditure of advertising money to lead the American magazines to undo the work of the Washington Conference," and that "the contents of this advertisement as well as most of the others along the same line which we have seen constitute an insult to the intelligence of China and America," etc.

To say the least, it is very regrettable that such misconstruction should be placed upon our advertisements, which contain no such inference at all. The words "the forbidden provinces of Manchuria" and "China Proper" did not originate with the South Manchuria Railway. They are to be found by any person with any degree of intelligence in text books dealing with the geography and history of China, and were never coined or used by us to convey such innuendoes as gratuitously insinuated in your article in question.

The unvarnished facts of the case are—the South Manchuria Railway has never held for a moment that Manchuria is not part of the Republic of China, nor has it ever dreamed of separating "the forbidden provinces" from China, facts, we firmly believe, to be acknowledged and understood by all intelligent people, who are not purblind and who are not bent on malicious propaganda.

In availing ourselves of this opportunity to refute such misrepresentations of our advertisements, our aim is, through your columns, to dissipate such misconceptions of our object in bringing before the American public the actual conditions prevailing in Manchuria—to advertise the railway facilities, the hotels, the bureau of information, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

The South Manchuria Railway Co.,
Shanghai,
S. Sakuragi,
Manager.

Shanghai, Jan. 9, 1924.

Teaching American Children to Appreciate Chinese Culture

BY JULEAN ARNOLD*

IN the absence of any definite instruction in Chinese culture and civilization in the public or higher educational institutions in the United States, the American people have had to depend upon other agencies for their knowledge of things Chinese. The news press generally carries the more sensational items regarding the Asiatic world, hence from this source no proper conception of the civilizations of the peoples of the Far East is to be expected, Moreover, it may be said that without the background given by a knowledge of Oriental civilizations, news items of other than the more sensational nature would carry but little significance to the minds of the average educated reader. Two agencies from which the American public could have expected to secure a fairly correct conception of the life and civilization of the Chinese people are the Chinese resident in the United States and the American missionaries resident in China.

Chinese immigration into the United States began about 1850. During the following twenty years it was encouraged by federal legislation, with the result that by 1880, the number of Chinese in the United States had reached 105,000. Eighty-five to ninety percent of this population settled on the Pacific Coast, for the most part in California, with San Francisco and Sacramento as the centers, where nearly one-third of their populations were Chinese, who came from three districts in Kwangtung Province, and were almost without exception of the illiterate laboring and farming classes. It is probably correct to say that, with the exception of students, the great majority of whom have come to the United States since the year 1900, no members of the Chinese literati or wealthy class migrated to the United States, and the American people were left to gain their knowledge of China and its people from those who comprised the Chinese populations in their midst. For economic and for protective reasons, they settled for the most part in special areas which became known as Chinatowns. Here they perpetuated the customs, traditions, language, costumes, and other distinguishing traits of their home lands. These settlements became congested and unsanitary, but because of their Oriental character developed much of the picturesque. It was not long before they became objects of curiosity, and were exploited and featured, but not through a desire to learn of a different civilization but because of their more sordid aspects, their opium dens, underground passages, tong wars, etc.

The cheap Chinese labor on the Pacific Coast was destined to come into conflict with an economic order built upon different standards, and anti-Chinese agitation followed, fostered by the laboring classes and by politicans who catered to this element for votes. The Chinese population represented a non-voting constituency. Accordingly the press played up the more unfavorable aspects of the Oriental residents of the Pacific Coast. There were no effective agencies combating these influences. However, those who came into closer working contact with the Chinese came to appreciate some of their sterling qualities and the appellation "honest John Chinaman" became common, but he represented to the average American, a nation of pig-tails, opium dens, laundry men, vegetable vendors, and chop-suey restaurant keepers, rather than a civilization rich in art, literature and history. Not many months ago, an American from China, in being introduced by the principal of a high school in one of our Eastern States, to the pupils of that school, was described as a queueless Chinaman, who would tell the boys and girls how they did their laundry in China. Probably no European nation has had so unfavorable an introduction to the Chinese as have the people of the United States, mainly because of the illiterate Cantonese laborers who settled in their midst. The American motion pictures featuring Chinese in sensational melodramatic photoplays continue to perpetuate the tong war and opium-den conceptions of the old Chinatown of San Francisco.

For nearly a hundred years, American missionaries have come to China to convert the "heathen" Chinese to Christianity. We are today spending probably as much as Gold $10,000,000 a year in educational, medical, and other forms of constructive philanthropic effort in China. As many as one-half of the twelve thousand Americans resident here comprise their missionary population. Thus we have a larger personnel and are spending more money in missionary activities in China than are any other people. The aggregate of net profits on American trade with China is probably not much greater than the amount of American money contributed toward missionary and charitable work in this country. Our missionaries are remarkably friendly and sympathetic toward the Chinese. Their labors are recognized by those in a position to know as noble contributions to the better aspirations of the nation.

However, in their zealous efforts to secure continued support for their work among those in their homelands, they have in articles contributed to home journals and in lectures and addresses, sometimes illustrated with lantern slides, usually featured the more sordid aspects of Chinese life and have placed undue emphasis upon the appellation "heathen Chinese." It is unfortunate that the adjective "heathen" should have been applied to the Chinese. To the mind of the average American, it conveys the idea of an uncivilized or barbarian people rather than a non-christian race. It would have been better from all points of view had the more correct appellation "non-Christian" Chinese been used. I dare say that the attitude of the missionaries in this connection has in some cases reacted unfavorably upon their own mental attitude toward the Chinese.

Incidental to their labors otherwise, American missionaries enjoy the opportunity of rendering noble service to the cause of Chinese education in America through the production of scholars capable of occupying chairs in Chinese language and literature in American universities. The failure of our missionary organizations to have trained a reasonably good number of authorities upon Chinese literature, art, history, philosophy, or economics, is reflected in the difficulties which American colleges have experienced in securing properly qualified Americans to teach these subjects. Some have had to go to Europe to secure men qualified to take chairs in Chinese language and literature in their colleges. Chinese students in American colleges have often submitted theses for doctorate degrees on Chinese subjects, with no one in the faculties of these universities equipped properly to judge these productions. On the other hand I believe it may be said there are hundreds of Chinese who are capable of qualifying for chairs in the English language and literature and in the history of Western peoples, in colleges in China. Modern educated Chinese probably have a better understanding of our civilization than we have of theirs. I believe that we are right in the statement that the East today knows the West better than does the West understand the East.

It was Senator William H. Seward, who in 1853, before the unexplored regions of our great West were opened to colonization and settled through rail connections with the regions East of the Mississippi and before the invention of cables made the bold prophecy,

> "Who does not see, then, that every year hereafter European thought, European activity, although actually gaining force, and European connections, although actually becoming more interesting, will nevertheless sink in importance, while the Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands, and the vast regions beyond will become the chief theatre of events in the world's great hereafter."

The curtain is raised and the dawn of the Pacific Era is now heralded. As a Pacific Power and as a neighbor in the family of nations on the Pacific, it behooves us to educate our people to a better appreciation of the civilizations of Asia, if for no other reason, to accord us the knowledge essential to a proper and creditable discharge of our duties in our relations with our neighbors so that we may not be guilty of precipitating friction due to ignorance upon our part. Our first duty then as Americans resident in China is to provide ways and means by which our children may, while being educated in American schools in China with curricula embodying such subjects as will fit them for our American universities, secure a knowledge of the language, geography, and institutions of the Chinese people, which may serve to encourage them to become helpful to the development of a truer conception of things Chinese among increasingly larger numbers of the future generations of our people.

It is forty-five years since the first group of Chinese students went to America. These boys, one hundred and twenty in number, ranging from twelve to fifteen years of age, were carried across the American continent to take up their residences with good New England families. There they learned to know American civilization under very advantageous auspices.

Some good Americans in China entrust the education of their children in the Chinese language and in things Chinese to illiterate servants and amahs—even to the extent of taking pride in this method of instruction. Children thus trained are likely to carry the earmarks of this method through life. Would we recommend to Chinese boys and girls going to America that they get their instruction in English and in things American from servants?

Geographically, China is one of the most interesting sections of the earth. It is not intended to imply by this that our children should rejoice in an ability to recite from memory the names of China's provinces, bound them, give the capital cities, important rivers, lakes, and mountains, and

*Excerpts from an address delivered before the Mother's Club of Peking on January 14, 1924.

reel off a list of agricultural, mineral, and industrial products after the fashion which some of us when we were children were taught in the study of the geography of our own country. We should train our children to understand what a lack of railways means to the tens of millions in West China; why it is that forty million people live on the Yangtze Delta in an area no greater than that of the state of Illinois while Mongolia which is one-third the size of the United States has a population of less than one and a half million; why millions in China are one jump from starvation; why the Grand Canal was built and what caused it to fall into disuse; why transportation in the Upper Yangtze is so expensive as to make contact with the sixty or seventy millions of Szechuan with the rest of China so restricted; why China's silk and tea, once paramount in the markets of the world, have been superseded by the silk of Japan and the teas of Ceylon and India; why China imports coal when it is one of the richest countries in the world in coal resources; why transportation of goods by camels and carts is four to five times as expensive as transportation by rail; why the peoples of some of the South China provinces speak dialects which those a few hundreds of miles away cannot understand; etc., etc.

To understand Chinese civilization one must have a good foundation in the geography of China. It may not be possible to secure proper instruction in Chinese geography if we have to depend entirely upon teachers brought here from the United States. It would be well to call for a local voluntary committee of persons qualified to outline a course of study and arrange to have this committee working with the teachers, provide for such supplementary agencies as would be deemed necessary and desirable. For instance, it should be possible to arrange a course of talks by persons in the community, some of which could be supplemented with the judicious use of illustrated matter, including lantern slides.

In arithmetic and mathematics, the material given in text books as compiled for classes in the United States should not be followed too closely. It would be helpful to the pupils' better appreciation of conditions in China if the work were supplemented with examples using Chinese units of measure and value, and local conditions.

In English literature, why not have the pupils read among other things, some of the interesting books on China, and write compositions on interesting phases of Chinese life and conditions in this country? In one of our schools recently the subject for a debating contest assigned by the teacher was, "Resolved that the United States should join the World Court." This is a pretty hard nut to crack, even for adult Americans. It would seem that our children would experience a greater sense of the reality of things, if subjects closer at hand were suggested. For instance, "Resolved, that the Family System in China is Detrimental to the better Interests of the Nation," and there are, of course, many other subjects suitable to arouse thought along the proper lines.

During the past eight years, I have had occasion to make three extensive tours over the United States. While I found the ignorance on the part of our people of things Chinese appalling, yet they are receptive and desire to be informed. Our high schools upon the Pacific Coast are now ready to put in courses in Chinese geography and history, but they have neither suitable text books nor properly trained teachers for such work. The return to China by the United States government of a large portion of their Boxer Indemnity with arrangments for the education from these funds of a considerable number of Chinese students in American colleges, may be characterized as well-visioned international statesmanship. Of equal or possibly still greater importance to the relations of these two Pacific republics is the training of a number of American students properly to understand China. In my opinion the American government would show still greater vision were it to provide in schools especially equipped for the purpose for the education in China of an equally large number of American young men and women. A million dollars a year spent in work of this character, over a period of from twenty to thirty years, aggregating little more than the cost of a modern battle ship, would reimburse us by many fold in the beneficent results which would accrue. It is certain it would materially reduce the chances for troubles arising out of misunderstandings due to ignorance, in fact, it may be the means of averting costly wars. Americans might advantageously organize a China culture relief expedition, not to relieve China of her culture, but to relieve themselves of their ignorance of Chinese culture.

We have in the United States today, The China Society of America in New York, the East Asiatic Society in Boston, the China Club of Seattle, the China Commerce Club of California, the Friends of China Society in Chicago, and the Southern California China Club, all voluntary organizations of American citizens possessed of a desire to assist the people of the United States in a better appreciation of the world across the Pacific. Of far greater potentialities than all these and similar agencies in making for better and more intelligent relations between the East and the West, is our little army of two thousand American children resident in China, if properly trained. To the Americans resident in China, the training of these children along effective lines should be considered to be not only a privilege in service for their country but a duty in service both to America and China. Is it not possible that this little army, if not properly trained, that is, if their education in things Chinese neglected, may become more of a liability than an asset, for the reason that those with whom they come in contact later in life will presume because of their long physical contact with China during their impressionable years, they must of necessity speak with the authority of those who know? On the other hand, should we take full advantage of the opportunities which the presence of these children in China present, we may, while preparing them here for matriculation in American universities, instill into them an intelligent appreciation of Chinese culture, which may serve them well in possible careers in China or America, and at the same time make them signally effective assets to the future of our relations with a country which is destined to play so important a part in the hereafter, when the Pacific becomes the arena of world events, and the dawn of that day is now with us.

U. S. Customs Regulations

The American Consulate-General announces that United States Customs regulations now permit entry, without consular invoices, of the following classes of merchandise:

1.—Merchandise not exceeding U. S. $100.00 in value, including such merchandise imported through the mails: 2.—Merchandise damaged by fire or marine casualty on the voyage of importation: 3.—Merchandise recovered from a wrecked or stranded vessel: 4.—Household effects used abroad and personal effects, not imported in pursuance of a purchase or agreement for purchase and not intended for sale: 5.—Articles sent by persons in foreign countries as gifts to persons in the United States: 6.—Tools of trade of a person arriving in the United States: 7.- Personal effects of citizens of the United States who have died in a foreign country: Consul-General Cunningham also announces that the new rate for the collection of fees at the United States Consulate-General for the current quarter is as follows:

U. S.	$0.5617	equals Mex, $1 00.
U. S.	$0.7745	equals Shanghai Taels 1.00
U. S.	$1.00	equals Mex. $1.78.
U. S.	$2.00	equals Mex. $3.57.
U. S.	$2.50	equals Mex. $4.46.
U. S.	$5.00	equals Mex. $8.91.
U. S.	$7.00	equals Mex. $12.47.
U. S.	$9.00	equals Mex. $16.03.
U. S.	$10.00	equals Mex. $17.81.

Soochow University Notes

The staff of the chemistry department will be increased by the coming of M. G. Frank, Ph. D. from the University of Chicago. Dr. Frank is now in Peking and is due here within two weeks. The work of the department will be further facilitated by the arrival of a large quantity of new equipment and supplies, which is expected at the opening of the spring term. Eight courses in chemistry will be given. The new science hall is rapidly approaching completion, and is expected to be in full working order in the fall. The building is of reinforced concrete consisting of four stories with an attic.

Owing to the change from the five-year to the four-year course of the university requirements there will be a graduating class this winter. The commencement day was on the 25th of this month, when eighteen seniors received diplomas. The class is preparing a very elaborate program to celebrate the occasion.

Notice to Peace Plan Contestants

The monumental job of translating nearly 150 bulky Chinese manuscripts into the English language has delayed the handing over to the judges of the various contributions received by the *Review* in the competition for a "Best and Most Practical Peace Plan for China" which closed on December 31, just past. Although a few of the manuscripts are short, most of them run to thousands of characters and at least a half dozen which average 20,000 characters naturally reach the proportions of a book. The *Review* has a staff of translators working on the job and it is hoped now to have the manuscripts ready for the judges by the middle of next month.

History of the Salt Administration

TAXATION of salt in China is said to date from about 2200 B. C., tribute salt having been introduced during the reign of Yu, first Emperor of the Hsia dynasty.

The Ch'i kingdom (7th century B. C.) in which the manufacture of salt was encouraged under government control, supplied salt from what is now Shantung to all the neighboring inland kingdoms; under the administration of Kuan Tzu it derived a very large revenue from salt taxes and was reputed to be "the richest kingdom in the world."

During the reign of the Emperor Wu Ti, 140-86 B. C. (Han dynasty), special officials were appointed in charge of salt taxes throughout China.

At the beginning of the T'ang dynasty (7th century A D.) there were said to be eighteen salt lakes and 640 salt wells under the control of the Board of Revenue. Taxes were also levied on sea salt. During this dynasty a reformer named Liu Yen (762 A. D.) arose, who as Transportation Commissioner organized a system of salt administration on lines which may well serve as a model at the present time. Government control was confined to the producing districts and transit taxes were abolished: merchants were allowed to transport salt for sale to any place they chose, but government salt was stored in remote districts to guard against shortage in the supply. Under this system the salt revenue is said to have increased to fifteen times its former amount.

Early in the Sung dynasty (960-1278 A. D.), the modern system of merchants' transportation was introduced. Permits called *Yin* were issued by the Central Government on payment of tax and the country was divided into *Yin* areas (in Tu), in each of which a merchants' monopoly was established.

This system was elaborated in the 14th century A. D., by T'ai Tsu (Hung Wu), the 1st Ming Emperor, during whose reign *Yin* were also issued in return for contributions of rice to the Government stores. Towards the end of the Ming dynasty, however, (early 17th century), the salt administration decayed, a period of disintegration set in and the revenue fell rapidly away.

During the Ch'ing dynasty the salt-producing areas were divided into ten districts, each under the control of a high official who was at the same time the Viceroy of the province: the salt Taotai was however, the actual administrator of salt affairs. Government and merchants' monopolies existed side by side, and while the basis of the system was the same as during the reigns of the early Ming emperors, the rates of taxation and methods of collection in the various districts became more and more dissimilar and extensive abuses crept in. Towards the end of the Ming regime the lack of uniformity and complete absence of centralised control brought the administration into a most chaotic condition and insistent demands for reform arose.

In 1909-1910 a serious attempt at reform was made and a Central Salt Office (Yin Cheng Ch'u, the name being changed in 1911 to Yen Cheng Yuan), was established at Peking under the control of the Minister of Finance. Progress was checked by the outbreak of the Revolution 1911, and no effective reforms were introduced until the reorganization of 1913 was undertaken and the present Central Salt Administration was established.

The Chinese Government Reorganization Loan Agreement was signed on the 26th April, and came into effect on the 21st May, 1913. By Article V the Chinese Government engaged "to take immediate steps for the reorganization, with the assistance of foreigners, of the system of collection of the salt revenues of China," and the Central Salt Administration (Yen Wu Shu) was established in Peking under the control of the Minister of Finance.

All administrative functions other than those assigned to the Chief Inspectors and District Inspectors fall within the sphere of Chinese Salt Commissioners, one of whom is in charge of each salt producing District. These Salt Commissioners regulate the manufacture and transportation of salt and control the Preventive Forces. In non-producing Districts there are Chinese Transportation Officers, who are charged with the supervision of the supply and distribution of salt to the people by merchants. The Government fixes a maximum price at which salt may be sold in each area.

Districts of Production and of Consumption

Chief Producing Districts	Consumption Districts	Nature of Salt	Method of Manufacture
Fengtien.....	Fengtien, Kirin, Heikiang	Sea	Solar evaporation
Chihli	Chihli, E. Honan, N. Shansi	,,	,,
Shantung.....	Shantung, N.-E. Honan, N.-E. Anhui & Corea	,,	,,
Kiangsu	Anhui, and parts of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Hunan and Honan	,,	Solar evaporation and boiling
Chekiang ...	Chekiang, and parts of Kiangsu, Anhui, and Kiangsi	,,	,,
Fukien.....	Fukien and parts of Chekiang and Kiangsi	,,	,,
Kwangtung...	Kwangtung. Kwangsi, and parts of Kiangsi, Hunan and Kweichow	,,	,,
Yunnan	Yunnan and W. Kweichow	Well	Boiling
Ssuch'uan ...	Ssuch'uan, N.-E. Yunnan, Kweichow, Hupeh and S. Shensi	,,	,,
Shansi.....	Parts of Shansi, Shensi, (Yuncheng) and Honan	Lake	Solar evaporation
Shensi, Kansu...	Kansu, and parts of (Huamachih) Shensi	,,	,,
Mongolia ...	Parts of Chihli, Shansi and Kansu	,,	,,

Manufacture.—There are two methods of evaporation by solar heat. In the salt-lake districts, the heat of the sun causes the salt to crystallize at the edge of the lakes or in some cases on the surface of the water. On the sea coast the salt-pan system is generally in vogue, the sea-brine being pumped up by wind sails or being allowed to flow on to prepared beds or pans, being drawn from one bed to another as it becomes more dense, until finally it deposits salt in the crystallizing pans. The bittern brine is in some places used to strengthen fresh brine as it is pumped up. This is the method by which more than half the salt in China is manufactured, salt boiling being impracticable in the greater part of the country owing to the lack of fuel.

The salt made by solar evaporation varies in purity according to the nature of the salt in which the pans are made. The finest salt in China is produced in Ssuch'uan, Fukien and Kuangtung. In south Kiangsu and Chekiang where large reed beds still exist, in Yunnan where there are forests, and in Ssuch'uan where a natural gas is found, salt is still largely manufactured by boiling. In Ssuch'uan coal, is increasingly used for the purpose. The Ssuch'uan works are worthy of special mention. At Tzeliuching where more than two-thirds of the salt in S. Ssuch'uan is produced, borings are made, often through solid rock, to a depth of some 3,000 feet. The mouth of such a well may be no more than 14 inches in diameter. Brine is drawn up in bamboo tubes some 80 feet long, by 5 or more buffaloes working round a large drum. At some places labor and expenses are saved by sinking the wells in pairs, so that the drawing up of one tube causes the other to sink. From the wells the brine, which is of high density, is carried in buckets or conducted by bamboo pipes to the boiling establishments, where it is boiled by a natural earth-gas or by coal and grass fuel. In parts of Chekiang brine is boiled in an enormous cauldron of bamboo matting coated inside and out with lime from river shells: it is suspended over a fire by ordinary ropes and can be used for some ten days, after which it is useless for further boiling, but is broken up and sold to manure the land.

Salt after manufacture is stored either at the works or in the depots and godowns awaiting sale. The cost price, exclusive of tax, varies from 40 to 50 cash a catty of 1.4 lbs. in parts of Ssuch'uan to 19 or 20 piculs for a dollar at some works in Fukien. It is purchased from the makers by transporting merchants who generally possess monopoly rights in a given area, and who, after payment of the salt tax, receive a Release Permit upon production of which they are permitted to remove the salt. The authorised scale is the SSU Ma by which one picul equals 140 lbs. avoirdupois, and sixteen piculs equal one ton. The salt is packed in bags of rush, matting or bamboo. In Kirin and Heilungkiang the purchase, distribution and sale is effected by the Government which holds a monopoly in the whole area. In Fukien also a Government monopoly exists. In Fengtien, South Shansi and South Shensi, free trade in salt already existed when the reorganization was instituted. In Kuangtung and Ssuch'uan, and in the greater part of Anhui and Honan all monopolies have recently been abolished to the advantage of the revenue and of the consumer.

The rest of China proper with unimportant exceptions, is still divided into monopolized districts, though competition of two or more kinds of salt in the same district is increasingly permitted. A monopoly is either farmed out to a merchant under contract for the payment of an annual sum or is owned by a number of merchants who possess the sole right of selling duty-paid salt in a particular district. The chief instance of the latter practice is found in Kiangsi, S. Anhui, Hunan and Hupei, the greater portion of which provinces is supplied with salt by *merchants possessing rights formerly* purchased from the Government, but now become by custom hereditary and transferable. In these the salt is distributed and sold under Government supervision.

Vested interests have hitherto proved too strong for the introduction of such a system of free competition throughout the country. At present, monopolies prevent the people from obtaining salt of good quality and keep up the price by artificial restrictions. Bad and expensive salt is the chief cause of the prevalence of smuggling, which is but inadequatedly kept in check by a large and costly Preventive Force. Much progress has recently been made towards the reorganization of this Force; the men are better paid and better clothed, merchants' police have been transferred to Government control, and the Force is being concentrated in the districts of production rather than, as formerly, scattered through the consumption areas. The total revenue lost by reason of the failure to control smuggling must however still be very considerable.

Taxation.—The principle of taxation now definitely adopted is the imposition of a *single direct tax at source.* The taxes existing in 1913 consisted, generally speaking, of a direct tax around which was grouped a most complicated medley of additional taxes imposed from time to time as necessity arose or opportunity offered, and seldom if ever abolished when once imposed.

Levied upon producer, transporting merchant and consumer indiscriminately, collected at any convenient point along the route which the salt had to pass, calculated according to different scales and in various currencies, to five or even eight places of decimals and allocated for such diverse purposes as conservancy, upkeep of schools, the Boxer Indemnity, upkeep of gunboats, support of horse breeding in the Manchu city at Hangchow, of the Association for giving alms to priests, of widows, life-saving institution and the association for the prevention of killing of animals, they were such as to baffle the most earnest enquirer. Such anomalies are now practically a thing of the past. and while the rate of taxation has been increased, the people have benefited by the removal of harrassing delays and by the abolition of exactions which by their very nature invited extortion and abuse. The rate of taxation at present varies from $0.20 a picul in parts of Shantung to $3.50 a picul in Yunnan. Salt for the central Yangtze areas is nominally taxed at $4.50 a picul, but is in fact considerably less, as owing to the risk which attends transportation to these areas, payment of two-thirds of the tax is permitted to be deferred until the salt is eventually sold, and when losses occur exemptions are granted. In Hunan also the payment when made is frequently in depreciated notes. The standard of taxation laid down in the Presidential mandate of the 24th December, 1913, is $2.50 a picul, to be gradually introduced throughout the country except in Mongolia, Chinghai; Sinkiang and Tibet, "where extraordinary conditions prevail."

Revenue.—It appears probable that the revenue annually remitted to Peking up to the time of the Revolution in 1911 was about Tls. 13,000,000; the receipts for the whole of China, including sums retained by the provinces for local purposes, were perhaps double that figure. There is no reason to suppose that salt revenue increased between 1911 and 1913 and the total net revenue credited to the Foreign Banks in accordance with the loan agreement for the period 21st May to 31st December 1913 amounted to $17,576,154 only. From 1914 onwards, however, the revenue has steadily increased.

The revenue actually credited in the Foreign Banks during the past three years after payment of the expenses of administration was:

1914	1915	1916
$60,409,676	$69,277,536	$72,440,560

Charges and Surplus.—A list of the charges upon the Salt Revenue in 1913 is annexed to the Reorganization Loan Agreement. For all practical purposes it is only necessary to take into account at present the *Crisp Loan* (£5,000,000), the Reorganization Loan itself (£25 000,000), such part of the instalments of the Boxer Indemnity as may from time to time not be covered by the receipts of the Maritime Customs, and the issued portion (£6,000,000) of the Hukuang Railway Loan of 1911.

The following sums have been paid on account of the Boxer Indemnity:

1914	1915	1916	1917
$13,505;833	$23,787,463	$10,071,371	nil.

and on account of other charges:

1914	1915	1916
$7,600,739	$10,811,619	$14,840,534

The surplus placed at the disposal of the Chinese Government has been:

1914	1915	1916
$31.304,818	$27,523,066	$52,226,185

The Government has agreed to maintain a reserve, amounting to $10,000,000 with the foreign banks, in order to ensure the prompt payment of instalments of interest as they fall due, and to improve the value of the security. *Reprinted from the Encyclopaedia Sinica.*

Europe's Debts to the United States

The following tabulation compiled by the Chicago *Tribune* shows the present amounts owed to the United States by the various nations of Europe and elsewhere. The only nations which have made arrangements for paying their war obligations to the United States are Great Britain, Finland and Cuba but according to recent reports from America a move soon is to be made to bring about some kind of a settlement with all of the countries. The list follows, the amounts being in U. S. Gold dollars:

Armenia	$13,673,174.37
Austria	26,942,394.00
Belgium	437,197,129.59
Cuba	7,740,500.00
Czecho-Slovakia	106,292,205.32
Esthonia	16,088,771.26
Finland	9,294,362.27
France	3,844,132,250.77
Great Britain	4,746,862,560.29
Greece	15.750,000.00
Hungary	1,888,135.89
Italy	1,932,715,485.50
Latvia	5,775,864.01
Liberia	29,518.85
Lithuania	5,728,872.23
Nicaragua	170,585.35
Poland	153,281,676.81
Roumania	41,992,599.28
Russia	232,313,968.15
Serbia and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	59,098,683.50
The loans to European allies in the war	11,328,066,747.09
The loans to war succession States	307 252,211.79
The loans to allies outside of Europe	21,613,778.59
The unpaid interest amounts to over	$1,500,000,000.

Demand for Cotton

It is not surprising that cotton consumption figures for October should be larger than last year when we see the Portland Cement Association advertise that they have enough sacks to represent enough cloth to make a shirt for every woman and girl in the United States. They use 100 million cotton sacks instead of barrels which would mean one hundred million pounds of cotton or two hundred thousand bales of cotton for this one industry annually. Over in Connecticut they are raising tobacco under canvass that requires five thousand yards per acre. Think of the millions of sacks used for flour and tobacco. At fifty cents per pound for cotton it is cheaper than barrels. *From Pearsall's Weekly Review.*

Year Book Issued by U. S. Department of Commerce

Copies of the Year Book of the United States Department of Commerce for 1922 have recently reached China. Year books have been undertaken, according to Dr. Julius Klein, director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, who had charge of the compilation of the 1922 edition, "to meet the need not merely for a reference source to be consulted only for specific facts on the recent past of business, but for a book which can be read for general commercial information and for a survey of the most important economic developments of the year. The facts will be of assistance in laying out long range programs for the stabilization of business and industry so as to minimize the economic losses resulting from the recurrent extremes of the business cycle."

Shanghai's Shipments to U. S. Show Increase

Shanghai's shipments to the United States for the year ending December 31, 1923 show an increase of G. $7,192,035 over the previous year according to figures made public this week by E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General at Shanghai. Including the Philippines and Hawaii the increase amounts to G. $7,851,879. The various items showing amounts for 1922 and 1923 follow:

		1922		1923	
		Quantities	Values	Quantities	Values
Intestines	Lbs.	907,959	720,354	1,605,174	1,503,570
Eggs of Poultry Dried	,,	3,587,547	1 462,749	3,246,855	1,442,958
Egg products, frozen	,,	5,145,517	598,729	1,639,816	238,454
,, yolks, dried	,,	——	——	1,901,330	425 871
,, ,, frozen	,,	——	——	165,220	30,406
,, albumen	,,	——	——	1,212,360	829,059
,, ,, ,,	,,	——	——	170,334	26,288
Hides: Raw	Pieces	28,765	176,837	34,157	230,442
Buffalo	Lbs.	——	——	1,299,486	——
,, ,, ,,	Pieces	93,750	——	43,542	——
Cow	Lbs.	1,330,596	251,059	741,562	157,626
Skins:					
Deer & Doe	Pieces	147,370	92,083	91,956	61,635
Goat & Kid	,,	4,571,287	3,272,634	3,195,222	2,641,114
Sheep & Lamb	,,	54,687	173,509	357,614	807,640
Feathers, crude	Lbs.	2,730,074	561,215	2,385,967	829,144
,, Peacock	,,	——	964	376	2,957
Furs:					
Fox	Pieces	990	6,639	2,754	14,028
Mink	,,	80,950	106,496	531,164	60,666
Squirrel	,,	13,970	15,100	4,000	4,540
Rabbit	,,	75,120	12,300	179,941	55,866
All other furs:					
Kolinsky	,,	43,269	94,391	40,493	59,856
Pahmi	,,	6,284	3,256	11,052	7,958
Weasel	,,	739,036	708,256	742,664	569,856
Marmot	,,	15,920	9,655	10.604	9.830
Raccoon	,,	28,500	54,023	12,250	25,883
Moufflon	,,	10,797	26,653	196.469	83,923
Sable	,,	12	852	197	30,347
Mats: dogskin	,,	86,871	138,280	209,271	487,729
	Totals, U. S.		$8,486.034		$10,637,779

Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (Class 10311 to 17801)

Nuts:					
Peanuts, shelled	Lbs.	168,100	7,250	2,628,526	119,788
Walnuts ,,	,,	161,603	36,392	64,750	7,236
Oil seeds and vegetable					
Chinese wood oil	Gal.	353,826	254,178	396,117	60,963
Peanut oil	Lbs.	——	——	457,688	40,290
Sesame oil	,,	——	——	3,227,480	239,300
Vegetable tallow	,,	——	——	344,344	24,418
Tea	,,	14,671,184	1,942,146	16,608,880	2,680,184
	Totals, U. S.		$2,239,966		$3 172,179

Group 2—All Other Vegetable Products, except fibers and wood (Class 20011 to 29616)

Dyeing and tanning material of vegetable origin					
Gallnuts	Pounds	137,960	12,793	352,305	31,436
Camphor	,,	969,312	562,258	1,139,948	703,428
Camphor oil	,,	475,426	35,338	519,606	32,977
Rhubarb	,,	243,124	136,545	181,275	49,826
Tumeric	,,	——	——	100,055	4 724
Tobacco leaf	,,	44,345	7,985	455,715	58,751
	Totals U. S.		$754,919.		$ 881,142.

Group 3—Textiles (Class 30011 to 17801)

Cotton, raw,	Pounds	667,680	120,666	4,553,839	1,020,848
,, waste,	,,	2,801,327	183,126	3,641,836	258,851
,, laces & embroidery	,,	——	2,805,428	——	1,984,423
,, misc. manufact'rs.	,,	——	——	——	5,777
Wool, Carpets	Sq. Yds.	29,307	196,479	166,020	174,136
Matting, Chinese	,,	——	——	67,826	7,043
,, Rush	,,	——	——	432,310	33,937
Hair, human, Asiatic	Lbs.	241,158	78,077	547,416	263,861
,, nets	,,	103,551	2,020,635	127,304	1,328,833
Hats, rush	Dozen	469,755	184,760	342,847	136,377
,, straw	,,	177,127	66,787	187,827	82,414
Straw goods		——	——	——	27,348
China grass		——	——	——	106,008
Silk, raw	Pounds	2,837,674	21,035,131	3,688,018	26,426,901
,, Wild	,,	693,414	2,655,236	1,386,065	5,859.805
,, Waste	,,	1,266,651	886,445	2,273,760	1,372,975
,, piece goods	,,	——	53,613	6,861	61,609
,, misc. manufact'rs	,,	——	62,169	——	41,563

Pongees	Pounds	——	1,095,577	466,454	1,089,485
Cocoons pierced	„	——	49,585	102,721	77,295
Wool, unmanufact.	„	7,777,430	1,039,225	2,816,887	485,904
		Totals U. S.	$32,532,939		$40,847,350

Group 4—Wood and Paper (Class 40181 to 48724)

Bamboo, manufactures of		——	——	——	28,728
Books		——	21,734	——	28,767
		Totals U. S.	$21,734		$ 57,495

Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (Class 50011 to 59590)

Pottery—Chinaware			62,315	——	74,189
Jadeware			87,904	——	27,126
		Totals U. S.	$150 219		$ 101,315.

Group 6—Ores, Metals, and Manufactures, except machinery and vehicles (Class 60011 to 69999)

Antimony, crude	Lbs.	433,440	11.745	965,216	46.001
„ oxide	„	139,600	5,084	913,920	54,474
„ regulus	„	7,333,040	252,314	6,954,051	366,643
Brass, manuf. of		——	9,279	——	13,381
Gold bars	Ounces	367,189	10,736,813	247,085	5,362,062
Gold coins,	Pieces	——	837,402	3,750	75,131
Iron, ore	Tons	250	7,773	4,118	45,083
Jewelry		——	5,000	——	23,265
		Totals, U. S.	$11,865,410		$5,986,040

Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (Class 70111 to 79361)

NIL NIL

Group 8—Chemicals (Class 80021 to 87519)

Arseni . crude	Pounds	——	——	48,160	3,595
Musk,	Ounces	——	84,158	8,678	117,903
		Totals, U. S.	$84,158.		$121,498.

Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90101 to 99999)

Bristles	Pounds	269,933	337,788	279,268	481,451
Art, works of					
Jewelry	„	——	47,098	——	56,699
Porcelain	„	——	7,652	——	24,894
Paintings	„	——	3,662	——	3,917
Miscellaneous	„	——	119,589	——	116,722
Household and personal effects	„	——	192,761	——	115,577
Mah Jongg	„	——	131,412	——	1,505,080
Parasols	Pieces	——	——	126,081	28,952
All other articles	„	——	507,412	——	536,708
		Totals, U. S.	$1,347,374.		$2,869,990.

RECAPITULATION

Group 0—Animals and Animal products, except wool and hair	$8,486,034	$10,637,779
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages	2,239,966	3,172,179
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except fibers and wood	754,919	881,142
Group 3—Textiles	32,532,939	40,847,350
Group 4—Wood and Paper	21,734	57,495
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals	150,219	101,315
Group 6—Ores, Metals, and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles	11,865,410	5,986,040
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles	—	—
Group 8—Chemicals	84,158	121,498
Group 9—Miscellaneous	1,347,374	2,869,990
Grand Totals U. S.	$57,482,753	$64,674,788

The Philippines

Statement showing values of declared exports from Shanghai, China, to the Philippine Islands during the year ended December 31, 1923 and a comparison with the preceding year:

Articles	1922 Values	1923 Values
Beans & Bean Cake	$7,446	$3,301
Cotton	13,841	13,029
Cotton Piece Goods	50,350	673,188
Cotton Laces and Manufactures thereof	17,644	40,583
Carpets	—	4,092
Eggs:		
Fresh	332,418	40,583
Dried	1,513	113
Flour	9,638	144
Garlic	12,259	8,249
Household and Personal Effects	2,892	4,643
Ham	153,141	201,277
Leather Goods	3,799	9,527
Lard	51,978	91,145
Lamps, Electric	34,049	28,186
Machinery	—	3,532
Mah Jongg	910	3,451
Oils:		
Peanut Oil	63,943	8,794
Groundnut Oil	—	77,370
Lubricating Oil	31,304	10,756
Pig Iron	2,575	16,156
Pianos	10,888	3,023
Silk, Raw	39,869	60,884
Silk Piece Goods	715	5,228
All Other Articles	239,841	275,598
Total U.S.	$1,081,013	U.S. $1,582,852

To Hawaii

Statement showing values of declared exports from Shanghai, China, to Hawaii during the year ended December 31, 1923, and a comparison with the preceding year:

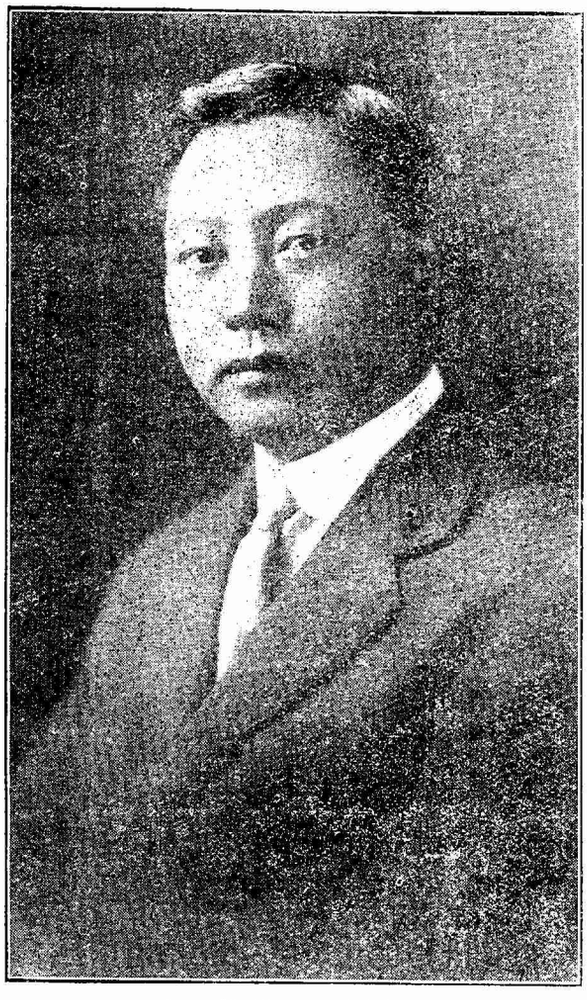
Articles	1922 Values	1923 Values
Canned Goods	$5,810	$1,495
Carpets	12,591	3,950
Cotton Laces and Manufactures thereof	5,396	3,343
Egg Products (frozen)	1,895	6,296
Household and Personal Effects	.....	1,991
Incense Sticks	2,333	3,974
Jadeware	—	7,973

Mah Jong	2,118	16,312
Pig Iron	7,468	9,948
Silk Miscellaneous Manufacture	5,738	3,320
Woollen Rugs	—	3,687
All Other Articles	31,292	22,324
Total U. S.	$74,641 U. S.	$84,253

SUMMARY

	1922	1923
To the United States of America	$57,482,753	$64,674,788
To the Philippine Islands	1,081,013	1,582,852
To the Hawaii Islands	74,641	84,253
Returned American Goods to the United States of America	632,328	780,721
There were no declared exports to Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, or American Samoa	—	—
TOTALS U. S. Cy.	$59,270,735	$67,122,614

Who's Who in China



Mr. Hollington K. Tong

董顯光

Mr. Hollington K. Tong, journalist, assistant and Peking editor of the *China Weekly Review*, is thirty-seven years of age and a native of Ningpo, Chekiang Province. He was born in a Christian home and attended the Lowrie School, the Anglo-Chinese College and the Shanghai High School. Before graduating from the high school, Mr. Tong was compelled to leave school upon the death of his father in order to support his mother and family. He taught for one year in a high school in Ningpo and then joined the staff of the Commercial Press at Shanghai where he was employed for two years.

With borrowed money, Mr. Tong was enabled to go to the United States to pursue a higher education. He attended Park College a religious institution located near Kansas City for a time and then entered the University of Missouri where he studied the liberal arts and also took courses in journalism under the deanship of Dr. Walter Williams. Upon graduation from the University of Missouri where he received the A. B. degree, Mr. Tong went to Columbia University, N. Y. where he took courses in the post-graduate school. Upon completing this work he served for a time on the reportorial staffs of the New York *Times* and the New York *Evening Post*, and also served as an assistant editor on the New York *Independent*.

Mr. Tong returned to China in the winter of 1912 and worked first as assistant editor of the *China Republican*, published at Shanghai. He then went to Peking and for a year acted as correspondent for a number of Chinese newspapers and one foreign paper in Shanghai, and later served for some time as editor of the Peking *Daily News*. Later he was appointed chief English secretary of the Senate and following this served as secretary of the Natonal Oil Administration of which Hon. Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Premier, was director-general. He was then sent to America by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on a special mission.

Upon his return to China Mr. Tong rejoined the National Oil Administration, but after a time resigned to accept a position as traveling agent for the Standard Oil Company. After a time he resigned from this position to accept the position as Peking correspondent for the *Review* and at the same time acting as English secretary to Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling, now president of the Commission for the Improvement of the River and Canal Systems of Chihli Province. In 1921 he attended the World's Press Congress in Honolulu as a delegate from China. In addition to this work Mr. Tong has acted upon occasion in an advisory capacity in the solution of various problems which have arisen in the relations of the Chinese Government with the Foreign Powers and generally enjoys the confidence of foreigners and Chinese alike throughout the country. He is interested in many educational and philanthropic endeavors in North China. He is married and has six children.

Mr. Hin Wong

Mr. Hin Wong, 黃憲昭 Canton, China, 37 years of age was reared in Honolulu, Hawaii; graduated from Oahu College, Punahou, 1907, studied at Columbia University in New York, 1910-11, received degree of B. S. in Journalism from the School of Journalism Missouri University, in 1912. Mr. Wong is an active journalist in Canton, correspondent of

the *Reuter's Service*, *China Weekly Review*, and other newspapers and news agencies in the Far East. At times he has also acted as correspondent of the *Associated Press* of America, *Associated Newspapers* of America, Chicago *Daily News*, and other publications and news associations. He represented China at the World Press Congress in Hawaii in 1921 and was made one of the vice-presidents of the Congress and was Canton press representative at the Disarmament Conference in Washington 1921-22. In Canton he was many years editor-in-chief of the *Canton Times* and later he founded and first edited the *Canton Daily News*. He retired from these publications early in 1923 due to the political unrest. From 1917 to 1920 he was director of the intelligence bureau of the Canton Military Government. Mr. Wong has been several times tried by court-martial at Canton for his views but each time came out stronger and more determined to serve the public rather than simply serving a party or a government. Outside the newspaper field, Mr. Wong is interested in the educational and social welfare activities of Canton. He was sometime president of Kwangtung College, general superintendent of the Canton Government Homes for the Blind, Aged, and Infirm, and honorary inspector of prisons of the Kwangtung Bureau of Justice. Upon the organization of the Canton Municipality in 1921 he was made chief of the charity division of the Municipal Department of Education, resigning the latter part of the year. He is Boy Scout commissioner of Kwangtung and honorary inspector of prisons for the Procuratorate-General of South China. For more than four years Mr. Wong was chairman of the boys' work committee of the Canton Y. M. C. A. Mr. Wong married Miss Chan Hon Ming of Canton in 1913, and they have five children, two boys and three girls. Mr. Wong makes his home in Pingti, near Canton City, where he was for a time chairman of the local government council.

Men and Events

The Shanghai Branch of the American Association of University Women will hold a meeting on Tuesday, January 29, at the Shanghai American School, 10 Avenue Petain. Tea will be served from 4 to 4:30 o'clock, followed by an attractive educational program by E. P. Graham Barrows. The business of deciding on the American School gift will be discussed.

Glenn Babb, formerly editor of the Japan *Advertiser*, will represent the Tokyo Bureau of the *Associated Press* in Japan, during the absence of George Denny, who is going on home leave, returning in May.

The annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin was held on January 10, when new officers for the year were elected and a report of the year's work reviewed, instead of at Peking as was announced in a note in the *Review* of January 19.

According to a report the British American Tobacco Company has recently purchased a large tract of land near Tsingtao, Shangtung province, where one of the largest factories will be erected in the Orient. The factory will employ 5,000 men.

Dr. W. W. Willoughby, a member of the staff of John's Hopkins University, and author of several books pertaining to the Far East, is at present in Calcutta, where he is delivering a series of twelve lectures at Tagore University. He expects to return to America during February by way of Suez.

D. E. Douty and the staff of the Shanghai International Testing House will be hosts at a luncheon on January 28, at the Astor House Grill, in honor of Charles J. Huber, who has recently arrived from New York to become chief engineer and Eastern manager (Japan and China) for the U. S. Testing Company with headquarters at Shanghai.

Tyler Dennett, author of the book, "Americans in Eastern Asia" which attracted so much attention both in America and the Far East last year is now engaged, according to report, upon another book to be called, "Roosevelt's Intervention in the Russo-Japanese War." The new book will be out next autumn.

The University of Nanking has recently published an economic and social survey of 102 farms, near Wuhu, Anhwei, China, by J. Lossing Buck. Interesting material is recorded in this small pamphlet showing a record of a year's business on a farm situated in a village of 120 families near Wuhu, Anhwei, for the year May 1, 1921-April 30, 1922.

Frederick W. Stevens, formerly representative of the American bankers in the Chinese Consortium, recently became president of the Michigan Trust Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., a financial institution which has a capital of G. $1,000,000. Mr. Stevens who has left the J. Pierpont Morgan and Company will continue to represent Mr. Morgan in private matters. His address will be Grand Rapids, Michigan, in the future, according to the report.

J. Harold Dollar, accompanied by Mrs. Dollar, departed on the *s. s. President Madison* for Kobe, Japan, last week to meet the *s. s. President Harrison*, the first of the round-the-world steamers, which is due to arrive in Kobe on January 25. On board the ship is a delegation of San Francisco business men making the world tour under the auspices of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. They will be entertained in Kobe by the Japan Chamber of Commerce.

The monthly meeting of the Short Story Club was held on Monday evening, January 21, at the home of P. L. Bryant, 40 Avenue Dubail. "The Mixed Court as a Source of Literary Material" by J. L. Butts, "The Flowery Pagoda," poem by Mrs. John Warner Brown, "The Ultimate Alibi," fiction story by Mr. Bryant, comprised the program.

During a Chinese wedding and reception recently held in New York a fire caused by a photographer's flashlight interrupted the ceremony. The wedding was that of Tom Cheu, son of the proprietor of a Chinese restaurant where the wedding was being held, and Miss Chang Tie, daughter of a Chinese merchant whose home is in Pittsburgh. Costly silks and old brocades lined the walls in honor of the occasion and were all caught in flames. The damage caused by the fire was estimated at $1,500. The wedding party immediately secured taxis and adjourned to another restaurant where the wedding was continued,

"The American Men and the Dragon Bones," was the name of the third Asiatic expedition to Asia, as it was known to the natives of China and Mongolia, and it was along this line that Roy Chapman Andrews, who headed the Asiatic expedition, spoke to a New York audience upon his return, on December 12. Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn has already proclaimed the expedition one of the most important of all time. The finding of the "Baluchitherium," skull, the sensational discovery of the nest of the dinosaur eggs—ten million years old—and the finding of the ancestors of the prehistoric creatures that once roamed North America. Twenty-six men made this expedition into Mongolia.

Despite bad conditions of all sorts throughout China during 1923, the American Bible Society's China Agency announces a record-breaking year. Both in the number of whole Bibles sold and in the total circulation the figures are well above those of the previous best year. 22,056 Bibles, 34,386 New Testaments, and 2,468,575 portions were circulated, making a total of 2,525,017,—an increase above the previous year of 537,691 volumes. The receipts from sale of books were $919.98 more than in 1922, making a return from this source of $38,915.30. In common with other similar organizations, the American Bible Society has declared a reduction in the selling price of many of its most popular publications. Losses from the Yokohama earthquake amounted to $13,754.85, and included stereoplates, shell, maps, and nearly three thousand unbound books.

The San Franciscan trade delegation making the round-the-world tour on the new Dollar steamer, *s. s. President Harrison* is expected to arrive here on Tuesday January 29. While in Shanghai, the American Chamber of Commerce and the American Association of China will have the entertainment of the delegates in charge, and the program includes the following events: Reception Committee to meet party on steamer, following which a reception and tea will be held at the home of Consul-General and Mrs. Cunningham, from 4-5 p. m; at 8 o'clock, a dinner will be given in the Union Club for gentlemen members of the party; Wednesday, a tour of the city will be made in motor cars, including a visit to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; Thursday, January 31, the party will be conducted to Soochow for the day; if time permits the party will visit the plant of the Commercial Press and the Mixed Court, also local lumber yard and flour mills.

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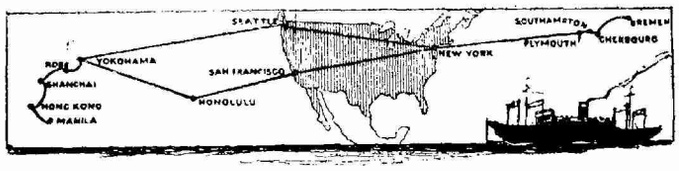

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News from North China

Dr. Hiram H. Lowry, one of the oldest American Missionaries in China who came about sixty years ago, to China founder of the Peking University of the M. E. Mission and the president emeritus of the University after its reorganization, died on the morning of January 13. Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon in the Asbury Church.

Dr. Luther Emmett Holt, famous baby specialist, department chief at Columbia University and visiting professor at the Peking Union Medical College, Peking, died of heart failure January 14. He is survived by his wife who is now in Peking. Memorial services for Dr. Holt were held in the P.U. M. C. auditorium, Friday afternoon January 18.

Mrs. Juline Kilen, who was recently captured by bandits on Hupeh-Honan borders during a bandit raid was rescued from bandits by government troops. She is proceeding to Loyang and was expected to have reached there by Friday.

Chang Kuo-hsin, generally known as Laoyangjen or "Old Foreigner," the notorious bandit who has wrought more havoc in Honan and Hupeh than Sun Mei-yao in Shantung, was finally killed by his own men who surrendered his dead body to government troops. It is also reported that the notorious bandit chief took his own life when too hard pressed. He was later beheaded and the head was hoisted at the front gate of the capital of Honan province.

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, old warrior and former chief of the Peiyang Military Clique who has been in retirement in Tientsin since the defeat of the Anfu Party, is seriously ill and was in dangerous plight three days ago. He is, however, improving gradually and is expected to live.

Miss Gladys Lemon has arrived in Peking from America to join the nursing staff of the Peking Union Medical College. Miss Lemon is a graduate of the University of Michigan Hospital and since graduation has spent one year as supervising nurse at the University of Michigan Hospital and three years as superintendent of nurses at Schirrman Hospital, Portmouth, Ohio.

The Biology Department of Peking University and the Peking Union Medical College have recently inaugurated a Biology Journal Club which held the opening meeting this Friday. The biologists of the National University, the Government Agricultural College, the Normal University and the Tsing-hua College have been invited to join.

Dr. Marshal Hertig, accompanied by his wife and son, has arrived in Peking and the group is temporarily staying with Dr. C. W. Young of the Peking Union Medical College. Dr. Hertig holds a Ph.D. degree from the University of Minnesota and has also served as Research Assistant in the Department of Pathology of the Harvard Medical School.

Sun Pao-chi, new Premier, assumed office last Tuesday morning, January 15, in the Cabinet Office. The other Cabinet Ministers who assumed offices the same day are Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Chen Ke, Minister of Interior; General Lu Ching, Minister of Army; Admiral Li Tinghsin, Minister of Navy; Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Admiral Wu Yu-lin, Minister of Communications.

Wang Ke-ming, appointed Minister of Finance, and Fan Yuan-lien, appointed Minister of Education, are still insisting on resigning. Dr. Wang Chung-hui Minister of Justice, is still in Europe and Hsueh Tu-pi, vice-minister, will take temporary charge in the Ministry of Justice.

Wang Chi-tsengday, chief secretary of the Cabinet, assumed office on the same with the Premier. A number of new secretaries have also been appointed to take the places of the old ones. A number of Pang-pans or assistants were also appointed in the Cabinet office.

The new Premier outlined his platform of administration in a public statement as follows: He is for the National Constitution and shall work to uplift law. He shall work for the abolition of extraterritoriality. He aims at expediting the opening of the special conference of foreign delegates for the purpose of raising the Chinese tariff. He has also addressed the provinces to pledge for their support in cementing all differences and in working for the good of the country. He has also altered the time of the Cabinet meeting from afternoon to the morning as a sign of new spirit.

Wang Ke-ming, appointed Minister of Finance, has not yet assumed office and is likely to be allowed to go, owing to personal differences between the Premier and himself. Fan Yuan-lien, appointed Minister of Education, also refuses to take up the portfolio owing to the fact he has recently assumed the Presidency in the Normal University and is unwilling to give up his practical educational work to take tion up the ministery in the government.

Dr. Schurman, United States Minister, returned to Peking last Monday from Hangchow, where he had a conversation with General Lu Yung-hsiang.

Miss Raphaelson, who has been in Peking since last summer, left Peking recently for America. Illness in the family is reported to be the cause of her sudden departure.

Mrs. W. E. Stimpson, who for the past three and a half years has been on the staff of the Peking Union Medical College, left Peking January 15 for New York by way of Mukden and Yokohama. She expects to be away for about four months.

News from Central China

Rev. Bernard Hoff, a member of the Lutheran Brethren Mission, lies dead today in Siangyang as the result of bandits' bullets during the looting of Tsaoyang on December 27. Mrs. Hoff, due to the shock of her husband's death and bullet wounds she received at the time of this latest outrage, is in critical condition at the Bethesd Union Hospital in Siangyang.

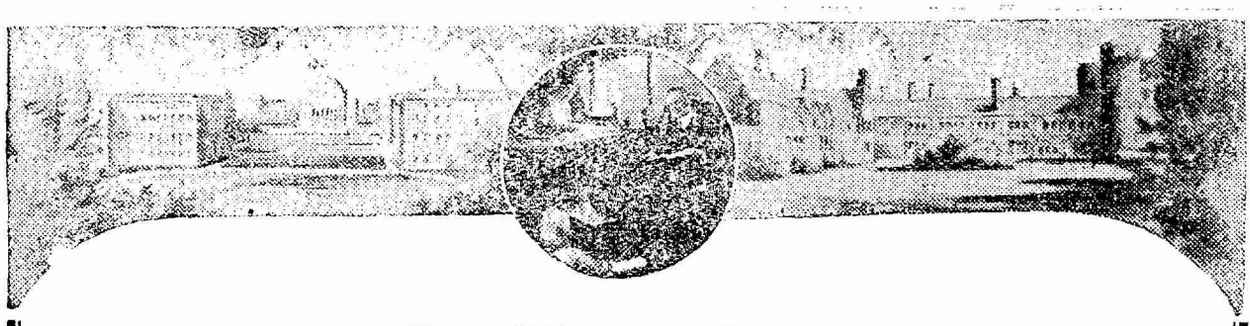
The chief of police at Hankow is soon to be changed, and a military officer known by the name of Wang, who is President Tsao's henchman will be appointed to replace the present chief.

In the Chinese papers, an official reply from the Customs Commissioner of Hankow to the Local Self Government Society is published, in which it is stated that the Commissioner is in full agreement with the Society as regards the removal of the iron gate at the entrance of Hokai, which very much spoils the beauty of the magnificent customs building, but that he could not very well take the matter up directly with the British authorities, as it is not his business to do so.

Nanhu has been chosen by the Wuchang government as the site best suited for the establishment of the Hupeh Univeristy, but opposition to this site has arisen among the students for inconvenience of communications. This establishment will be accomplished and supported at the expense of the Wuchang government.

Several parties of destitute Russians arrived in Changsha, of which four crossed the river to the island recently to beg for money at the doors of foreigners. One of the men was seen carrying a revolver. When they reached the house of Mr. Alff of Alff & Co., the servant informed them that the master had gone out, wherepon they forced their way into the house and carried off clothing, bedding and other valuables.

In view of the prevalence of brigandage throughout the whole province of Hupeh, General Hsiao Yao-nan has ordered suspension of preparations being made for the coming election of members of both the Parliament, and the Provincial Assembly.



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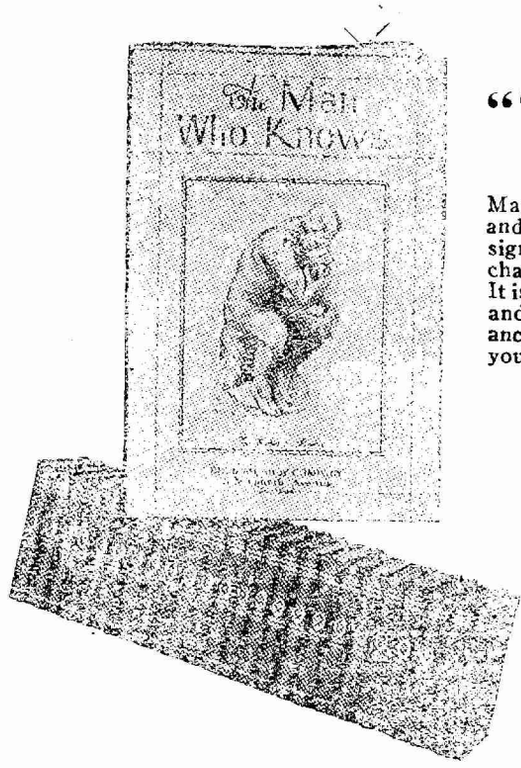

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25	100 men all strong and vigorous with good mental and physical capacity.
35	5 have died, 10 are wealthy, 10 are in fair circumstances, 40 have just moderate means, 35 have saved nothing.
45	16 have died, 3 are wealthy, 65 are barely self-supporting, 16 are no longer self-supporting.
55	30 have died, 1 is very wealthy, 8 are self-supporting, 61 dependent upon children, relatives or charity for support.
75	63 are dead (60 of these left no estate), 2 are wealthy, 34 are dependent on children, relatives or charity for support.

94 of the original 100 "average men" died penniless

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A telegram was received this week from the Rev. Herman Swenson of Hsuchow, Honan, stating that the notorious bandit chieftain, Lao Yang-jen, has been murdered, and his troops of brigands are fleeing.

The dispute over the death of a Chinese cook in the jail of the Japanese Police Station at Hankow has not yet been settled, as there have been reports of contentions on both sides in the native press almost daily.

General Ma Chi has gained a large supply of ammunition from the Hanyang Arsenal for his troops, and will soon proceed to Hunan where he will stay for some time, until arrangements can be made for him to proceed to Kwangsi without any obstacle.

The Wuchang Provincial Assembly has sent a protest to the Wuchang government against the inactivity of troops in the suppression of brigandage on the border of Hupeh and the capture of foreign missionaries, which may have far reaching consequences to the country.

A proclamation has been issued by the Hankow District Magistrate strictly prohibiting gambling on a large scale, as recently frequent complaints have been received by the Magistrate against well planned intrigues in gambling, which have involved heavy losses to well to do ignorant youths.

The American Consulate General received late last Monday a telegram from Major Magruder at Honanfu to the effect that the Civil Governor of Honan reports the release of Mrs. Kilen. General Li Chi-chen's report further states that Mrs. Kilen is well, and that at the time of the report she was at Juchow. She is reported to have arrived at Loyang.

The Superintendent of Customs and the Commissioner of Customs have issued invitations for a reception at the new Customs House on the occasion of the opening of the new building on Monday, January 21. The reception will take place at 10 o'clock.

About $5,000,000 is needed to pay arrears of all the troops in Hupeh by the end of the old Chinese New Year, and as Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan could find no means to meet the requirements, he has sent Mr. Wang Lien-chen to Peking demanding the Central Government to give funds for saving the situation. Mr. Wang is said to be a relative to President Tsao, and is believed to be able to obtain some relief from Peking.

The chief of the Opium Suppression Bureau at Hanyang has been discharged by the Wuchang government because of his "failure to carry out his duties in the suppression campaign."

The Passionist Mission at Supu, Hunan, was attacked by soldiers of the First Division of that province who fired on two American missionaries and then deliberately fired on the American flag. Rev. Father Flavian Mullins, of Athens, Penn., and his associate Arthur Benson, were not injured but the clothing of Father Mullins was pierced by bullets.

Alexander Hjeldt, Finnish engineer formerly in the employ of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company on the steamer *Kianghsin*, who was arrested on June 26, 1923, on the charge of smuggling arms into Hankow and sentenced to one year and ten months in jail, was released by the Wuchang authorities on Tuesday evening, January 15.

An official telegram received in Changsha reports that Dr. E. W. Schmalzried is still in the hands of bandits. It is also stated that Dr. Schmalzried had not asked for a passport for safe travel before taking his trip accompanied by his family and some lady missionaries. While making his trip he was advised at one town by the chief of the native volunteers, that he could not proceed any further in those bandit infested regions unless he waited there for some troops to arrive for his escort. He proceeded and thus was kidnapped again by bandits.

Kang Yu-wei, the well-known scholar and reformer is here to give lectures to the various leading educational institutions at Wuchang, and the public have been informed that admittance tickets should be first obtained from the Chung Hua University at Wuchang for attendance.

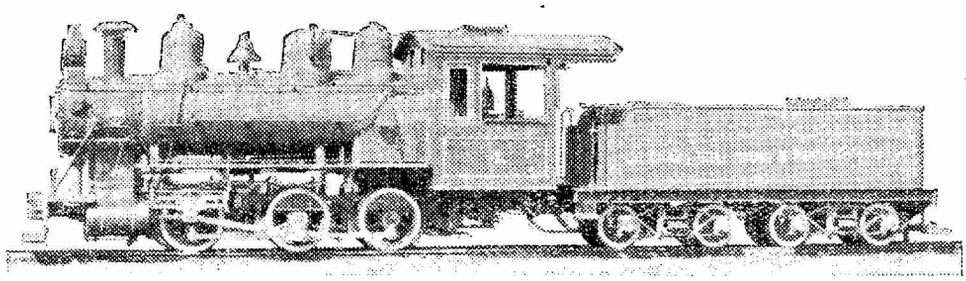
N. H. Kennedy, manager of the American Trading Company, Shanghai, arrived today on a business trip on the *s. s. Luenho*. He is visiting here in connection with the winding up of business of the Hankow branch of the Company, which was closed last year.

A private post card received from Hunan last Wednesday states that Mr. Strauss, the German who was captured

(*Continued on page 323*)

BALDWIN

Industrial Locomotives



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Weight, engine, & tender, 76,000 lb.

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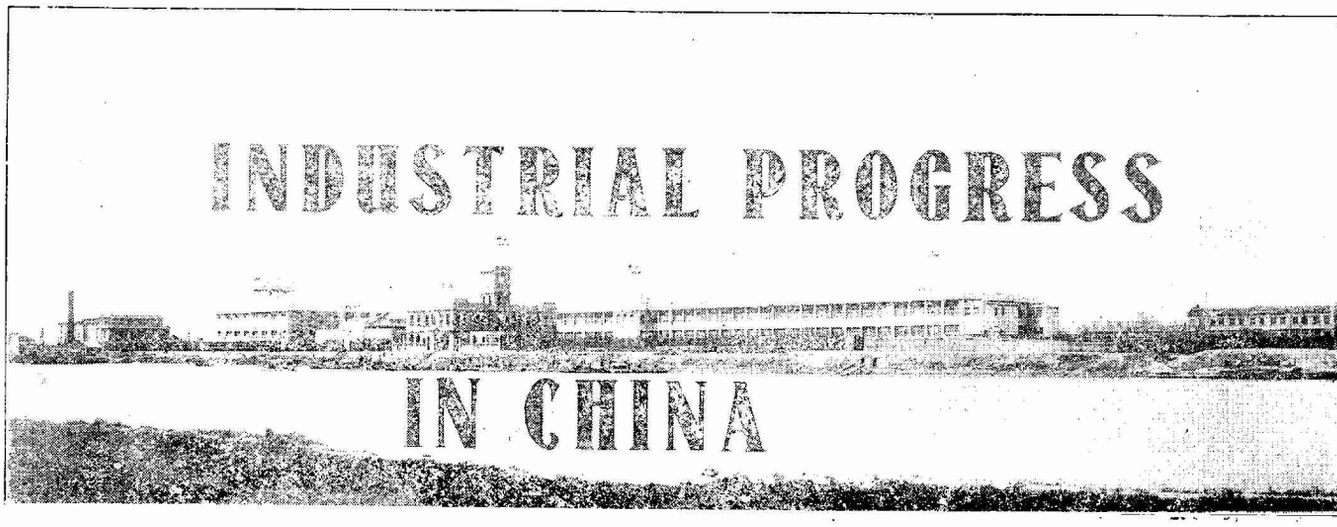


CANTON—COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS OF SOUTH CHINA

廣東:一華南之大商埠

By Paul P. Whitham

OVERSEAS trade between China and Europe had its beginnings at Canton, the southern commercial metropolis of the country; consequently, Canton has an important place in the early history of Chinese relations with western peoples and is better known in Europe and America than any other Chinese city with the possible exception of Peking." Canton is of particular interest to Americans. It was an important factor in the shipping and commerce of the new American Republic during the time its population was confined chiefly to the Atlantic Coast.

It was natural that Canton should have been the first port of importance in connection with western commerce as it had long been one of the chief commercial ports of China. Cantonese as well as Fukienese ships had traded with Malay Asia and even as far as India as early as the 4th century A. D. This trade continued on down until recent years but probably reached the maximum between the 7th and 13th centuries A. D.

There was a reciprocal commerce evidenced by the fact that Arabians and their ships visited Canton. They seem to have been welcomed to the extent that they took up residence and built factories. They left as a reminder of those days a mosque erected at Canton. The first European vessel to reach Canton flew the Portuguese flag and arrived in 1517 A .D. It was soon followed by others including Spanish. Dutch and British traders. The British approached China through India in the ships of the East India Company.

Early American Trade

American commerce with China had its inception practically simultaneous with the establishment of the American Republic. The first ship flying the American flag, the *Empress of China*, reached Canton in 1784. Early in the 19th century American trade had become an important factor and along about 1830 American ships carried the major portion of what at that time was known as the East India trade.

Without going into further details it will suffice to state that American trade with China declined during the Civil War. At any rate, the war hastened its decline. As a matter of fact, Americans became absorbed in the tremendous task of developing their own great West and lost interest in overseas trade, However, Russel and Company of Boston, which at one time was one of the largest trading and shipping

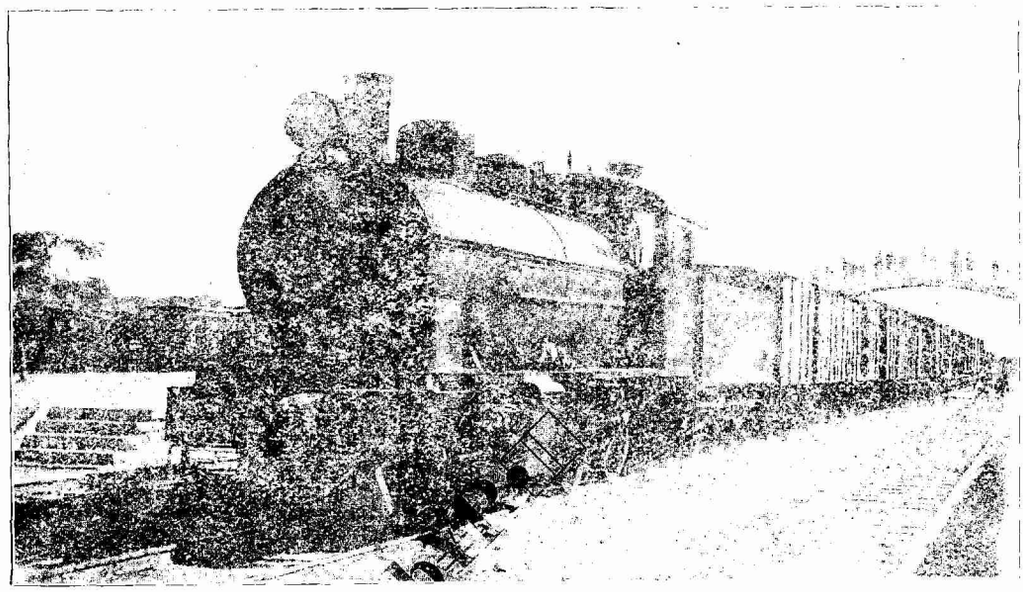
Hong Buildings of Russel and Company, in center, at Canton about 1840. This American Company was a powerful factor in the shipping and trade of Canton and China for more than half a century.

西曆一千八百四十年前之美國公司房屋 彼時商業之中堅

Transportation Development One of China's Greatest Needs

The first railway constructed in China was between Shanghai and Woosung. Forty-seven years ago, it was torn up and the rails and equipment shipped to Formosa. Then China had no railways and it was not so long ago either. Since then about 7000 miles of railways have been built, but many thousands of miles of additional lines must be constructed, in order to extend facilities to all of the twenty-two provinces, and make accessible the vast resources of this great country. Roads must be built also, in order to supplement the railways and serve the smaller districts where railways would not pay. Industrial development will follow if the means of transportation be first provided.

The Development of China's Transportation Facilities Constitutes a Huge Task Which Will Call for the Best Efforts of the Chinese People and All of Their Foreign Friends for Many Generations to Come.



1. Scene on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway which has done much to develop the country which it traverses.

2. Scene on a 77 mile motor road built by the Asia Development Company in Shantung.

ASIA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD.

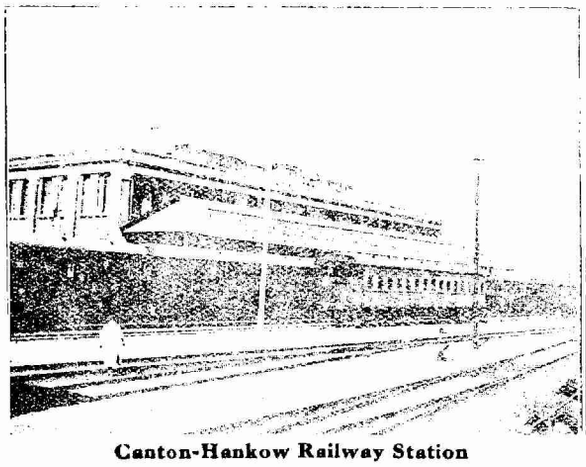
3 Canton Road, Shanghai.

firms in China, continued until 1891. Their splendid fleet of Yangtze River and Coasting Steamers were sold to the Chinese Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. together with their valuable waterfront properties at most of the principal trading ports in China. American trade was at low ebb for over twenty years but has revived during the past ten years and American interests are again active in Canton.

It is a greatly changed Canton we find today; not only is it unlike the Canton of the days of the Trading Hongs in the early 19th century but those who saw it ten years ago would hardly recognise the city of today.

Modern Canton

The northern Chinese are wont to call themselves the sons of Han but the Cantonese refer to themselves as the sons of Tang which indicates it was during the 7th and 8th centuries A. D. that what is now Kwantung became definitely a part of China. In the delta country, formed by the confluence of the West, East and North Rivers, the Chinese found a wonderfully productive territory which, including the valleys reaching up into the mountain districts, embraces an area of approximately 200,000, square miles. The climate is sub-tropical producing three crops a year but not so hot as to be enervating. No



Canton-Hankow Railway Station
廣漢鐵路車站

wonder a large and rich city came into existence where it did, which foreigners call Canton; the Chinese name is Kwangchow. The same conditions which made the ancient city great, continue to operate today although the failure to extend railways and other modern transportation facilities into the more distant portions of the territory, which would thereby become tributary to Canton, may be partly the reason that Canton has not kept pace industrially with northern cities such as Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow.

In the matter of municipal improvements, however, Canton has taken the lead over other Chinese cities.

The modernization of Canton really began in 1918 although the Bund (waterfront street) had been widened and improved a few years previous to that. The taking down of the city walls and otherwise creating and widening of streets was initiated by the Bureau of Municipality organized in 1918. The work was continued by the Municipal Commission government organized in 1921 at the head of which there is a mayor with six departmental commissioners. More than six miles of the city wall, built in the 11th century have been removed; other streets were created by removing buildings and widening existing streets. As an indication of the magnitude of the task, it is of interest to know th 7,000 buildings were removed or partly demolishe approximately 12 miles of new roads have be made, which vary from 70 to 150 feet in width; they are macadamized and provided with modern drainage. In and about the city, there are some 25

A native style boat propelled by a stern paddle wheel, operated by a man power treadwheel
中國之舊式船用人力踏車使之前行

miles of roads suitable for motor car traffic; private cars and public passenger busses are in operation.

Public Utilities

In the way of public utilities Canton is served with a waterworks system, electric light and power plant, and a telephone system. The power plant of the Kwantung Electric Supply Company is the largest Chinese installation in the country and we understand is exceeded in capacity only by the municipal power plant belonging to the International (foreign) Settlement, Shanghai. The present capacity of the Canton electric power plant is 5000 K. W. and when the additional units now being installed by an American firm, Andersen, Meyer & Company, are completed it will be increased to 10,000 K. W.

(Continued on page 321)

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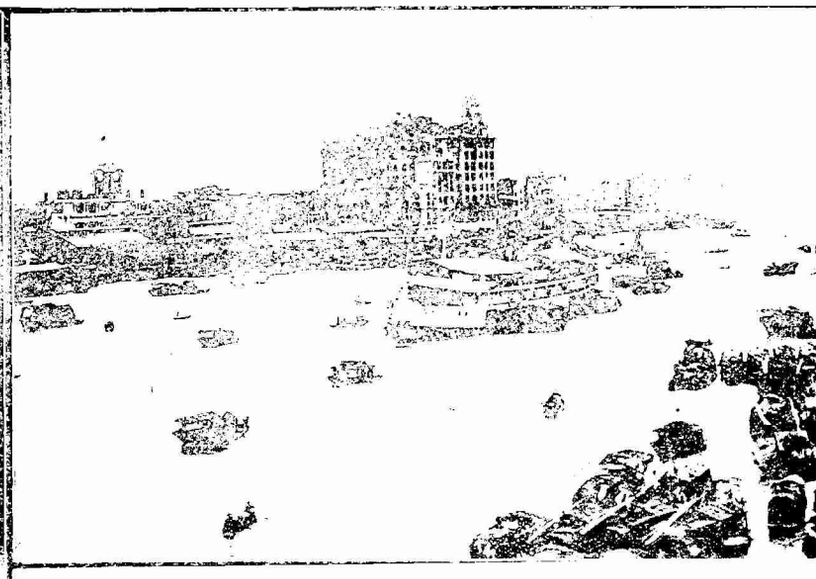
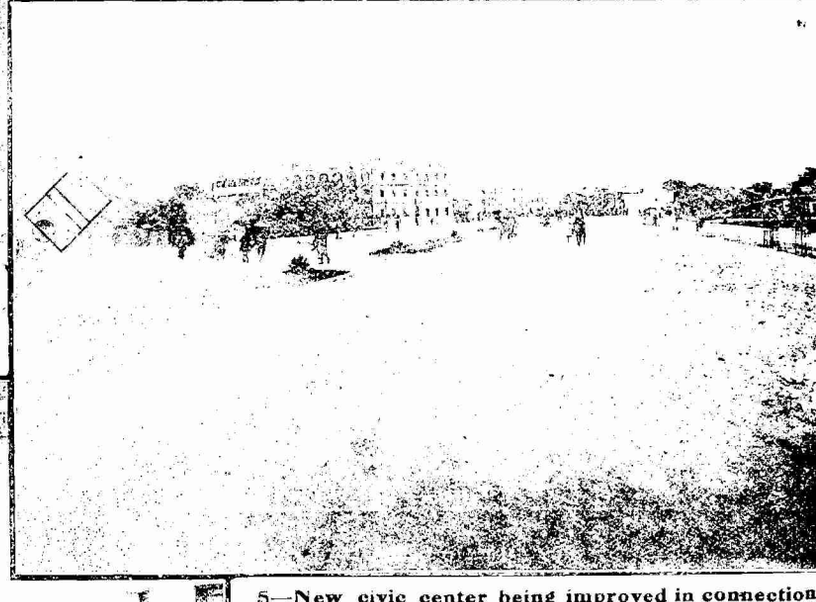
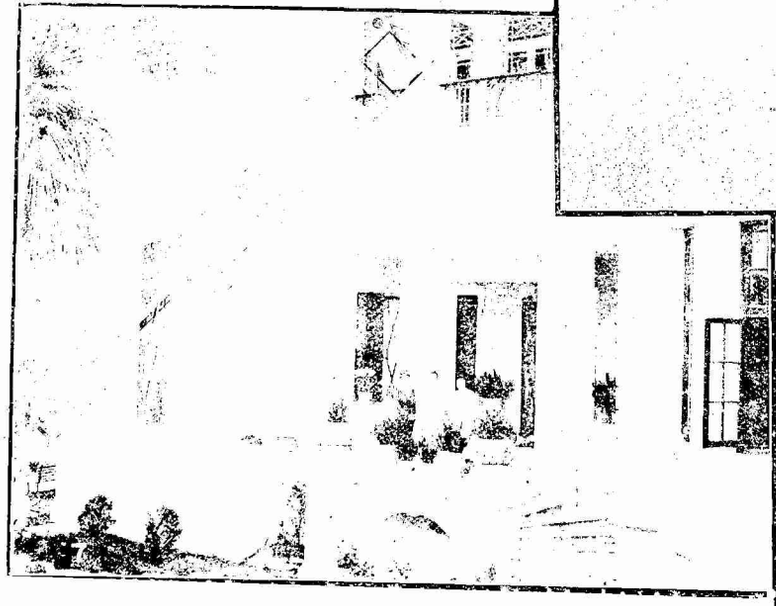
1—Old Canton was noted for its maze of narrow streets, solidly lined with shops and dwellings. 廣東舊時窄狹街道兩旁商店及居家密佈因曲折著名



2—Pearl River section of Canton harbor, showing tall buildings lining (waterfront street). This is purely Chinese (not foreign) developm 珠江廣東港之一段沿灘洋房高入雲霄甚爲美觀 此等建築完全有中國自主

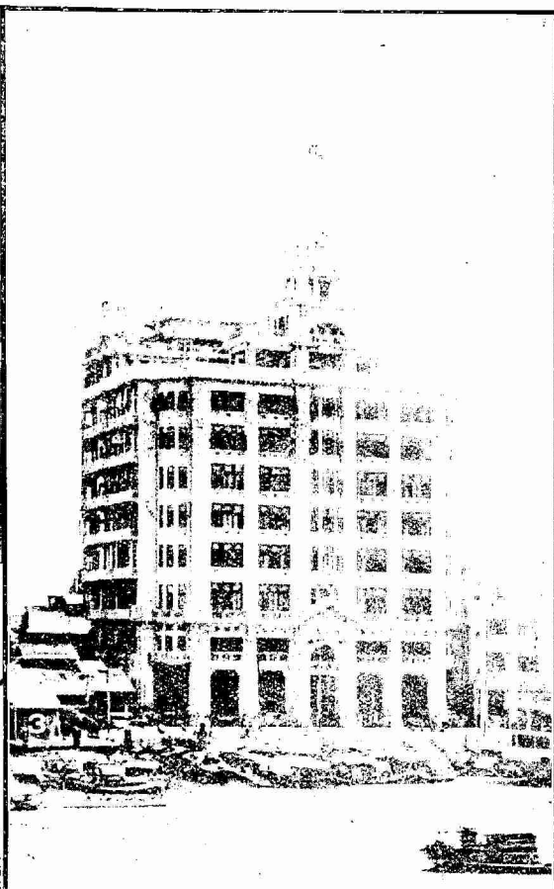


5—New civic center being improved in connection with new municipal developments. 廣東之改良建築



7—Entrance to one of the many, new, modern homes of wealthy Chinese, Canton.

富戶新式住宅及其大門

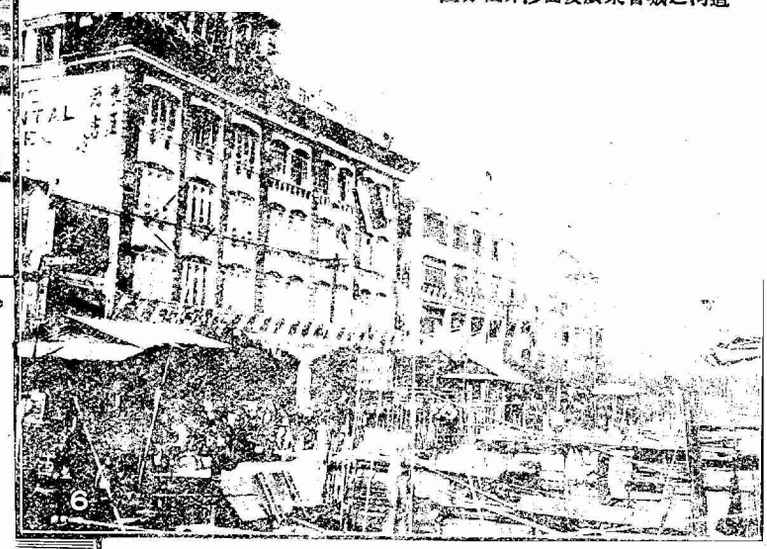


3—The Sun Company department store on the Canton Bund. 在黃浦灘之中國公司

3—The Sun Company department store on the Canton Bund. 在黃浦灘之中國公司

4—The Canal separating the foreign settlement, Shameen Island, from the city proper of Canton. 區分租界沙面及廣東省城之河道

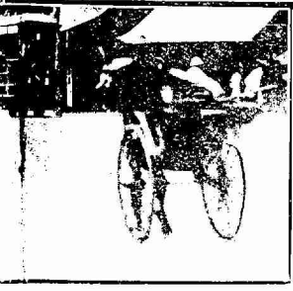
4—The Canal separating the foreign settlement, Shameen Island, from the city proper of Canton. 區分租界沙面及廣東省城之河道



6—Department stores and hotels along the Bund in Canton.

6—Department stores and hotels along the Bund in Canton.

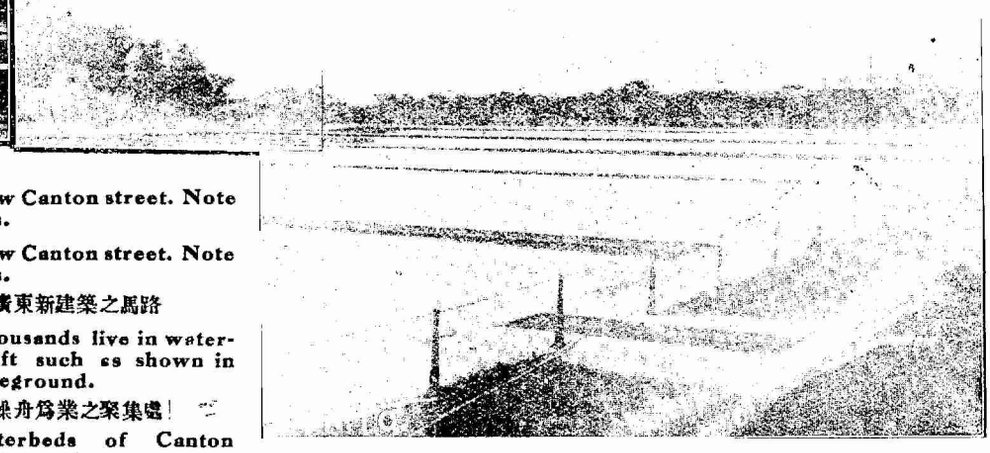
沿黃浦之商店及旅館



8—New Canton street. Note bus.

8—New Canton street. Note bus.

廣東新建築之馬路



9—Thousands live in watercraft such as shown in foreground.

操舟爲業之聚集處

10—Filterbeds of Canton waterworks system.

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27-360

(Continued from page 317)

As is indicated by the photographs, the business blocks along the waterfront and the new streets give Canton a modern appearance, quite as much so as the foreign settlements of Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow; yet this is purely a Chinese development. The foreign settlement of Shameen (island) is small and quite apart from the city itself. No more than a reasonably good guess can be made as to the population of Canton. The estimates vary from one to two millions. The customs estimate is 900,000 for the city of Canton and 32,000,000 for the Province of Kwantung, in which it is located. The total foreign trade of Canton as given by the Chinese Maritime Customs for 1922 was 197,288,000 Haikwan taels or at the exchange rate at the time of writing about U. S. $137,900,000.

The Port

Canton city is located inland about 95 miles from Hongkong, between which two cities transportation is furnished by large passenger and cargo vessels of the inland waterway or river type. These inland steamers as well as coasting vessels with drafts up to 12 or 15 feet reach the city itself. Larger vessels drawing as much as 20 feet discharge at Whampoo about 12 miles below the city. The large overseas liners utilize Hongkong which serves as the outer deep water harbor for Canton, although it is more than that on account of its position in the shipping and trade of Great Britain.

The three rivers entering the Canton delta district divide into numerous channels. These, together with the canals, are utilized by a large fleet of native boats, steam and motor launches, and steam boats. Fairly good sized steamers operate up the West River to Wuchow, 220 miles above Canton. Beyond that the river is navigable a distance of 300 miles or more by a special type of motor boat developed by the Chinese. There is said to be over a hundred of these boats in service. The upper delta country is subject to periodic inundation. To meet the problem, the Kwangtung Conservancy Board was organized a few years ago and has proceeded to build dykes and make other improvements as rapidly as funds have permitted. A few years ago, Major G. W. Olivecrona, Engineer-in-Chief for the Board, completed surveys and prepared a report on the improvement of the Port of Canton, which indicates that it is feasible to deepen the channels and create a very good cargo port in the vicinity of Whampoo Anchorage; also the channels may be deepened so that larger coasting steamers may proceed to the city. Mr. Olivecrona suggests railway and port facilities on the deep channel westerly of Whampoo. Such a port could be developed on the easterly side providing an agreement could be reached for union railway connections. Some such an improvement in connection with the extension of the railways would greatly benefit Canton and at the same time increase the prosperity of the neighboring port of Hongkong.

Railways

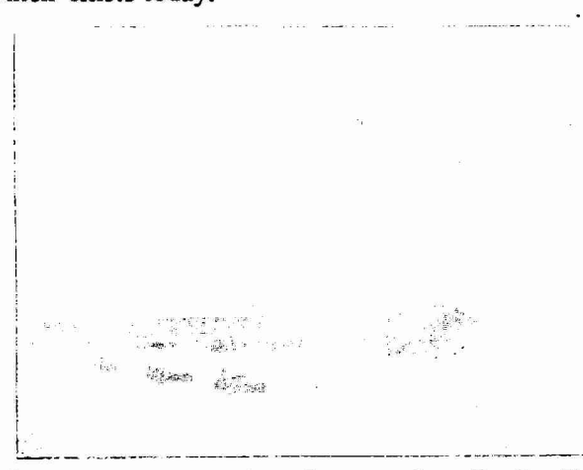
The railway development in South China is very limited and far behind that of North China. The Canton-Kowloon line connects Canton with Hongkong. The Canton-Hankow railway which follows the north river is completed to Hsiuchow about 140 miles. The Canton-Samshui line about 30 miles in length is no more than a local interurban railway. The completion of the Canton-Hankow line would place Canton in communication with central and northern China and make available the much needed coal resources of Hunan. The construction of a line into Yunnan province would also tap coal resources and increase the commercial importance of Canton. The extension of a railway to Swatow would facilitate transportation in a productive country containing many resources. These developments are bound to come sooner or later but until they do Canton's progress will be retarded and political stabilization will be held back.

Industries

Canton, as has been pointed out, has lagged behind the northern cities in the matter of industrial development. The provincial cement factory, across the river from Canton city, is probably the largest industry. There are numerous small machine shops, several silk filatures and many household industries. The writer unexpectedly happened upon a quite large boat building and machine works one day. Investigation revealed that the plant built boats and the gas engines for propelling them. These boats of which there are large numbers in service, operate on the upper west river. As has been stated, the location of Canton should attract industries. In the future no doubt it will become an important industrial center but little progress can be expected until a reasonably stable government is established; until officials stop bleeding to death any budding industry that promises to make money.

Future of Canton

The Cantonese are noted as a progressive virile people. Many centuries ago their ships and merchants wandered far along the Asiatic coast and among the islands of Malay Asia. Following the contact with Western peoples, Cantonese migrated as far as America, Australia and England and have been an important factor in the commerce with those countries. They have played a particularly important part in recent developments in the Straits Settlements and Dutch Indies. However, their greatest opportunities lie in the developments needed about Canton, Kwangtung Province and the adjacent provinces of Kwangsi, Kweichow, Hunan, Kiangsi and Fukien in cooperation with the peoples of those provinces. Canton is the logical and inevitable, metropolitan commercial and industrial center for much of the territory embraced within the provinces named and Yunnan as well. The construction of railways and other means of transportation hand in hand with political stabilization should quicken the industrial and commercial life of Canton, causing the city and environs to grow and develop into a wealthier and more prosperous city, much larger than that which exists today.



Government cement plant, Canton, where Dr. Sun Yat Sen at one time made his headquarters
國立水門汀廠孫逸仙前曾在此設立機關部

廣州概略

廣州爲華南之大商埠

我國海禁開放之地實發軔於廣州故歐美人民大都早耳聞其名當美人開國之初其對於廣州之商業甚爲重要故其關繫亦更密切夫廣州之得佔商業上重大位置非自今日始當西歷紀元第四世紀時馬來印度已早有粵人闖入之足跡從此繼續經營以至今日而其全盛時代當在第七至第十三世紀間也惟當時亦爲雙方貿易其最先來此者爲阿剌伯人觀其得安居樂業建設教堂其受粵人之歡迎可知歐人之首先來粵者爲葡萄牙人時在一五一七年也繼起者爲西班牙荷蘭與英人其中英人之商業則全恃東印度公司者也

美國早先之商業

中美貿易肇端之始正合衆建邦之時其首先來粵者爲「中國皇后號」時在一七八四年當十九世紀之始其商業更形發達而當時之所謂東印度商業者大半爲其運輸矣嗣後以南北戰爭商業日漸衰敗加以其人民專意經營其西部大陸故其對外貿易之態度遂爲之一變然其主要之郵船公司仍繼續營業至一八九一年也是年該公司將所有游行揚子及沿海船隻暨其他各處之碼頭變賣與招商局輪船公司從此二十年中美人商業因循不振至最近十年中始呈復興之象也

今日之廣州

中國北部人民號稱漢族子孫兩粵人則認爲唐之後裔可見廣東之眞正併與中原當在七八世紀時也廣東地近熱帶出產豐富膏腴之地幾佔二十萬方英里而又以三江流域爲最著廣州位於富區區要道宜其一躍而爲大商埠也所缺者鐵路絕少交通不便故迄今實業上之進步不能與滬津漢並駕也然其於市政方面蒸蒸日上頗非他埠所能望其項背矣廣州維新計劃始於一九一八年六英里長之城牆亦於是時拆毀他若建築新路開闢舊道因而拆毀攔路之房屋者幾多至七千所已築成之新路計長十二英里其寬自七十至一百五十英尺不等地面舖以沙石地下通以溝渠廣州城內外之可通汽車者計有二十九英里故行路非常便利也至於廣州之公衆便利事業則有自來水也電燈電廠也德律風也其電氣廠除上海工部局電氣廠外在中國當首屈一指其目下電力計五千啓羅瓦特然不久即將增至一萬啓羅瓦特云廣州沿江一帶高廈矗立街道寬敞其外觀正與滬津漢之租界無異足證華人非不能經營創造也廣州之租借地爲沙面島與廣州不毘連者也廣東人民無確實調查不得知其詳約計一二百萬之間而據海關統計廣州人口爲九十萬廣東人口爲三千二百萬云又據一九二二年海關貿易冊報告計廣州全年總數爲一萬九千七百二十八萬八千關銀云

廣州之港口

廣州位於內地離香港約九十五英里兩大城之間以內河輪船通之該項輪船喫水自十二至十五英尺可直達廣州城較大之船祇可舶於離城十二英里外之黃浦至於海洋巨輪則均停於香港之深港者也廣東河流交叉民船輪船往來如織又以西江爲最便利較大輪船可直達距廣州二百二十英里之梧州過此則另有特造汽油船可再向上流行三百英里之遙也惟三江上流常有氾濫故特設有濬河局以司築堤修理之職數年前該局總工程師曾歸於整頓港口一事調查呈報並主張掘深黃浦西面之河道接連鐵道以匯集於黃浦之東若此計劃苟能實行則非特廣州受其益即香港亦將更形發達矣

廣州之鐵道

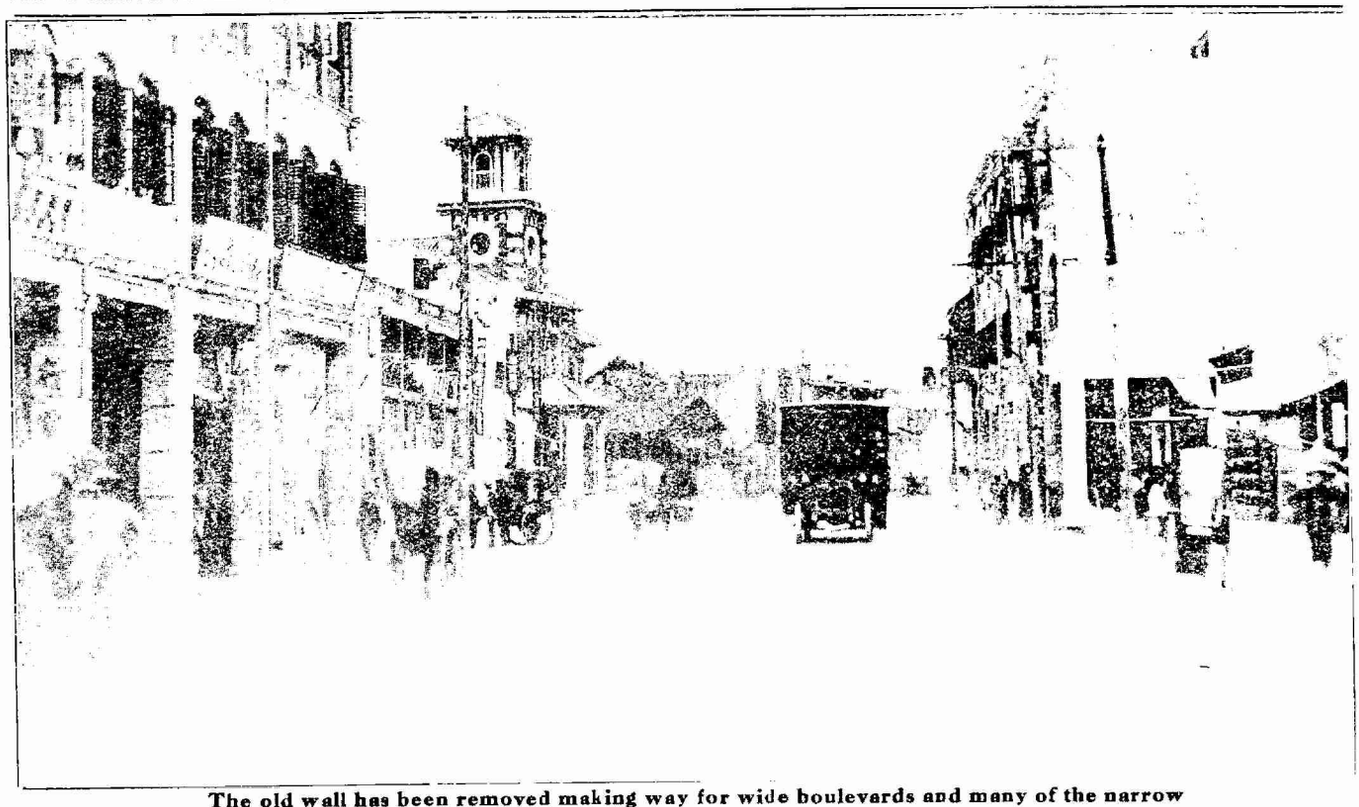
華南鐵道之發展遠不如華北廣九鐵道則通香港粵漢鐵道僅達韶州約一百四十英里廣州三水間雖有鐵道僅三十英里不過便利郊外一區耳若他日粵漢鐵路告厥成功則可直達華北而湖南之煤礦亦可取之不竭矣至雲南油頭若亦能通以鐵路則廣州之地位勢將一躍千丈然而此項發展必能見諸事實吾人當拭目待之

廣州之實業

廣州實業不如華北諸商埠前節已言之矣廣州最大之工業當首推省辦士敏土廠其他則有多數之小機器廠繅絲廠數處及甚多之家庭工業記者曾於無意中得參觀某造船廠其造者皆專行上流之汽油船總之以地位而論廣州當爲華南實業中樞然非俟國家安定官吏禁止染指斷不能見諸事實也

將來之廣州

廣州人民富於進取冒險性故在紀元第四世紀時已有商人奔走於馬來羣島之間嗣後歐美通商粵人之殖民於英美與洲者頗不乏人彼邦商業上受其惠者實非淺鮮即當今英屬海峽殖民地及荷屬東印度之發展其得力於粵人者亦非同小可然而粵人之大好機會尚不在此反觀廣州廣東及其臨近各省若廣西貴州湖南江西福建雲南正待積極發展粵人對此安得袖手旁觀而不與他省同胞羣策羣力以謀進取乎廣州爲華南商業與實業之中心點已爲天然不易之定例而其進步之速率則全以鐵道之建築政治之安定爲關鍵也



The old wall has been removed making way for wide boulevards and many of the narrow streets have been widened during the past few years

近年來已將舊牆拆除改築廣闊馬路即街道之窄狹者亦已放闊

(*Continued from page 312*)

some time ago by bandits. has now been released. He intends leaving for the States on furlough. It is also stated that Chao Heng-ti's forces are pushing westward toward Hungkiang.

The Hankow Garrison Commissioner's yamen is again demanding funds from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to pay the troops under threat that if these are not forthcoming the authorities will not be responsible for ensuing trouble during China New Year The sum demanded is $63.000. The Chamber met on Wednesday to consider the demand and have decided that the money had better be given.

According to the latest customs returns the total export of Black tea from the port of Hankow for the season beginning May 15, 1923 to January 4, of the present year is 217,330 piculs. The greater part of this was exported to foreign countries, the amount shipped to other ports in China being small.

The British concession will shortly see three more fine bank buildings being erected. There are for Chinese concerns, one to house the Bank of Canton which will be opposite the Bank of Communications at the Hunan Road and the other two for the King Cheng Banking Corporation and the Chung Foo Union Bank.

George Highfield, assistant editor of the *Central China Post*, and family returned from furlough by the steamer *Loongwo* last Friday afternoon.

About two weeks ago the Hankow Chinese Banking Association telegraphed Sir Francis Aglen requesting him not to comply with Dr. Sun Yat-sen's demands about the handing over of the Customs revenues in Canton. A reply has now been received. In this Sir Francis states that he will guarantee the safety of all earmarked revenues while he is in office.

When the news of the coming merging of the Asia Banking Corporation with the International Bank became known in Chinese circles quite a run resulted as the report was entirely misunderstood. Although the situation is now easier there are still some Chinese quarters suspicious of taking the notes.

To relieve the tightness of the local money market the Chamber of Commerce at Chungking, Szechwan province, has asked that a group of twenty banks, both native and foreign style, jointly to issue trust certificates, totalling Taels 30,000. These will be similar to clearing house certificates in the United States. They are to circulate locally as specie, and be redeemable a month after issue. A system of chain guarantee is to be adopted, each bank being responsible for its own issue and for that of another bank. Interest is to be paid on each certificate when redeemed.

The bandit leader Lei Lao Yao, who captured Father A. Melotto and was arrested at Hankow while about to leave by train, has been executed at Yingshan hsien. Lei declared that he had as many as 10,000 bandits under him. His normal profession was cake selling. His petition to the Wuchang authorities to spare his life, for which he guaranteed to disband his hordes of bandits, was refused by the Tuchun.

Hankow, January 19, 1924.

News from South China

The Kuomintang Political Party of China will hold its first national convention in Canton beginning January 15 with delegates from many provinces and territories in China, including three from Mongolia, attending.

Liao Chung-hoi, civil governor of Kwangtung who has been on leave in Shanghai and Hongkong since early December last, has returned to Canton accompanied by ex-Governor-General Hu Han Min and Wang Shao-ming, a noted Chinese scholar. Governor Liao has handed in his resignation but still permits his name to be used as governor pending the appointment of his successor by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Since his leaving here on holidays, Chen Shih-jen, secretary of state, has been officiating in the office of the governor.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has finally withdrawn his order to further tax the silk manufacturers upon the appeal of the workers who have been idle since last November when the factories preferred closing down to allow themselves to be taxed by several different authorities upon the same product.

The more influential commanders are still paying no attention to the orders of their generalissimo, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, to refrain from interfering with civil affairs and local finance. General Li Chai-hsin in the West River has but the other day appointed new magistrates for Takhing and Loting. For the time being three collectors are trying to enforce the surtax on ferry-boat service. One has been appointed by the provincial commissioner of finance of Kwangtung, one by the municipal department of finance, and one by the garrison commissioner of Canton. Nowadays the

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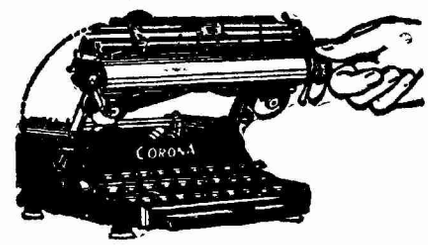

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restaurant keepers in Canton have to pay two war-taxes, all for the same purpose, one tax collector receiving the proceeds on behalf of the Kwangtung Province while the other for the Kwangsi troops commanded by General Chu Pei-teh.

Dr. Jacob Schurman, American minister at Peking, visited Canton early in January on his way back to the northern capital from Yunnanfu, where he inspected the American consulate there several weeks ago.

U. S. S. Helena of the American Asiatic Fleet is now in Canton harbor with the *U. S. S. Asheville* and the *U. S. S. Pampanga*. The four American destroyers *Noa, Peary*, and two others which were in Canton the latter part of December during the customs controversy have left Canton for Hongkong.

The execution of prisoners by beheading is being reintroduced in Canton by the Hunanese mercenary troops. There are more than 20,000 Hunanese mercenary troops in Kwangtung at present. Some of these troops have brought women and children with them, setting them on the Canton streets as beggars.

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, accompanied by her sister Mrs. Kung, has departed from Canton for Shanghai, where she will spend some time with her home people.

The latest tax proposed for Canton and districts under the military regime of Dr. Sun Yat-sen is a fee of three percent for a general re-validating of all property deeds in the hands of the people. After this new validation the authorities state that they will surely this time stop further confiscating the lands of the people in order to sell them for war funds.

Advertising tax and "sparrow" gambling permits, two of the new war-tax items in Canton since the beginning of the new year, are not bringing in as large revenue as first believed, many having stopped advertising on bill-boards and those fond of "sparrow" games only indulging in this popular past-time in the homes, where permits are unnecessary. The popular restaurants and large clubs depending much on their "sparrow" tables for their income are complaining these days. Each table has to pay $3.20 daily to the government as war-tax before a permit is given.

Cantonese girls are beginning to invade the field of men in seeking employment in public places. The Canton Telephone Exchange now employs more girls than men. The *Fei Pei* weekly the other day published a list of 100 popular waitresses from 47 better-known restaurants and tea houses of the city. This same weekly also gives a list of 27 girls, singing in restaurant. These girls, it should be mentioned, are not those of the "sing-song" type who are usually attached to brothels. They are simply public singers who sing for all in the tea house and not to individuals calling them to their private parties.

A movement is on foot in Canton to reorganize the general headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, calling Dr. Sun the president of the consolidated government of China instead of the generalissimo as at present.

If information reaching Canton is to be believed, General Chen Chiung-ming, a rival with Dr. Sun Yat-sen for power in Kwangtung, will launch another offensive attack on Canton City from the east.

H. W.

Canton, January 12, 1924.

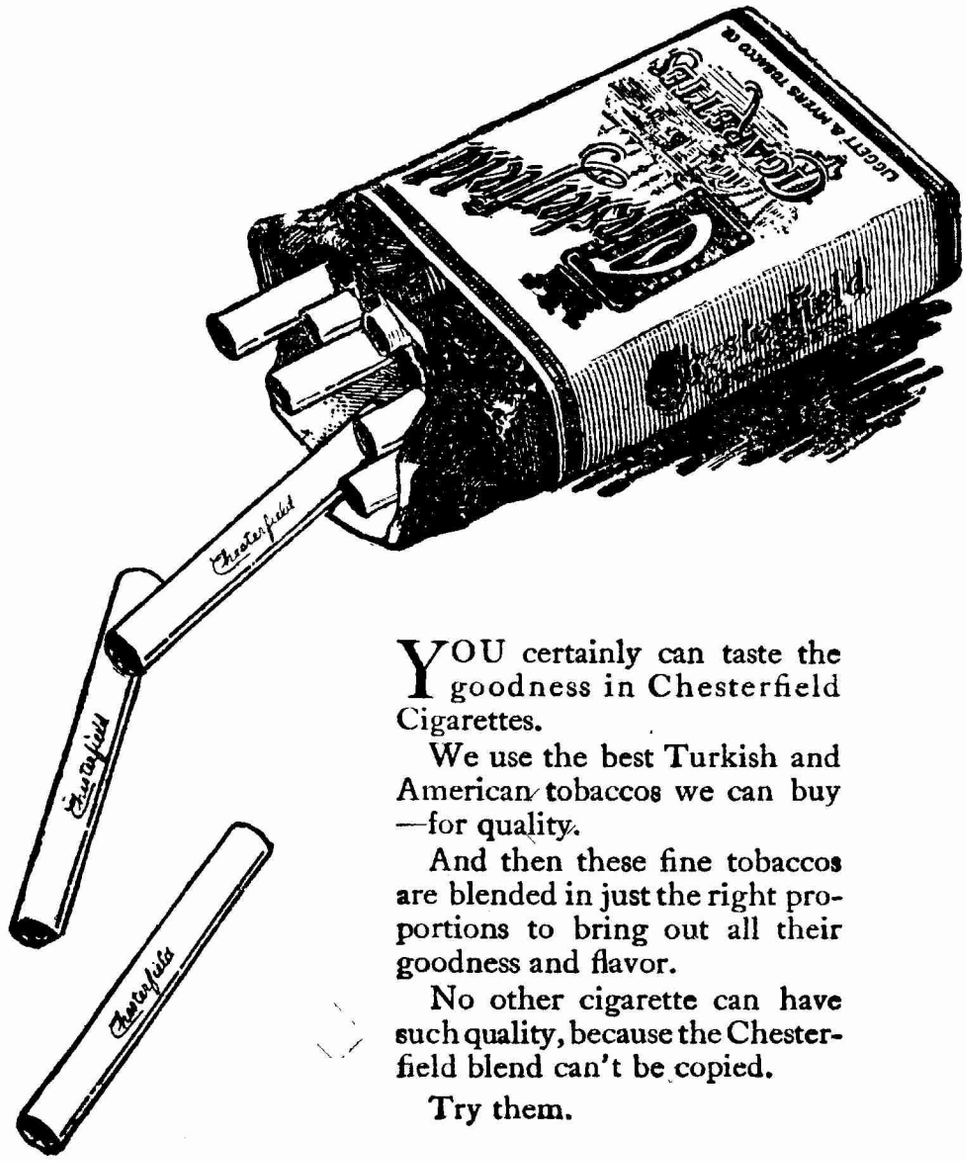
The Week in the Far East

(*Covering the period from January 15 to Janury 23*).

During the week past Japan has experienced another earthquake of a serious nature in the vicinity of the Eastern part where twelve distinct upheavals were felt and it was estimated that fifty shocks took palce during the day of the quake. Communication service was disrupted and the damage done was estimated at hundreds of thousands of Yen. Few foreigners suffered but minor injuries as far as could be ascertained. Japan in addition to her earthquake seems to be having her share of political troubles which have grown out of the Kiyoura government against the Seiyukai party. China continues on with her political squabbles and troubles connected with the adjustment of the new Sun Pao-chi Cabinet, especially as regards the new Finance Minister. M. Karakhan during the week under review has replied to Dr. C. T. Wang's letter regarding the *status quo* of Russia in China. The Filipino's keep up their cry for independence and late reports from Washington intimate that the question will be gone into once and for all when a settlement one way or another will be made so as to do away with further friction.

Japan Suffers Another Earthquake

Severe earthquakes rocked all of Eastern Japan on Tuesday morning, January 15, and shocks were felt for a



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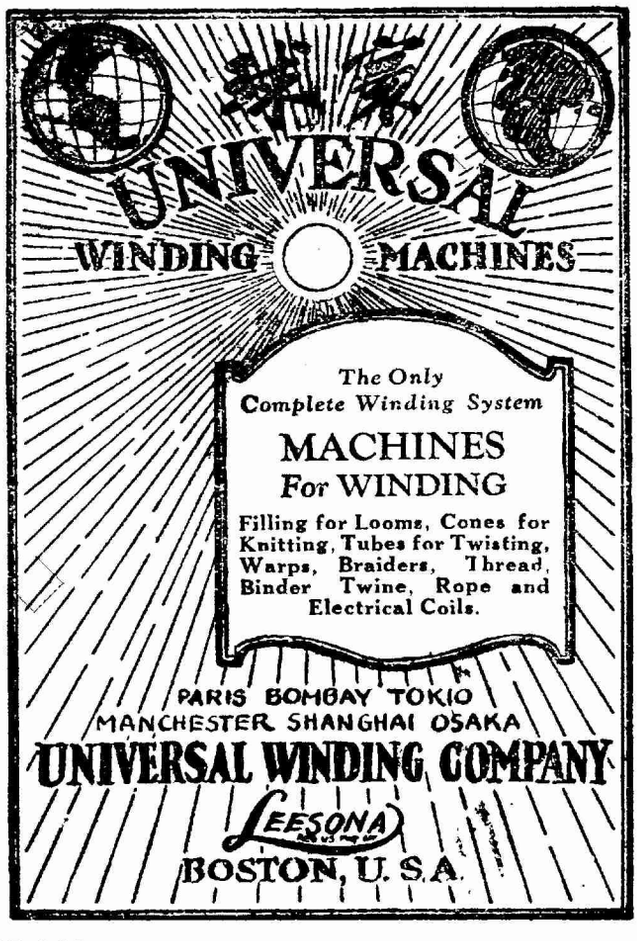

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period of seven hours following the first hard shock. Much damage is estimated but few lives lost, foreign or Japanese. Communications service was cut off and many homes and lives were lost in Yokohama. Railway lines were disrupted and in some places it is stated that the earthquake was as severe as that of September 1. As a result many people have left Tokyo and Yokohama for other parts of Japan, according to one report.

The Japanese Diet has also been suffering from political troubles since the formation of the Kiyoura Cabinet which may lead to a dissolution of same in the near future. It seems the political turmoil has grown out of the determination of Viscount Takahashi, president of the Seiyukai party, to oppose the Kiyoura government when the sessions of the Diet begin again. This stand has caused a split in the Seyukai ranks and several of the most prominent leaders have resigned and announced their intention of forming a new group.

Another question which Japan is facing at the present time is the old California question. The Japan *Advertiser* in commenting on this had the following to say:

"The California land question actually affects but three spots in the World—the American Pacific coast states, the Gaimusho in Tokyo and the Department of State in Washington. To the rest of the world, including the rest of Japan and of the United States, the question is more academic than real. It is easy to perceive why the Pacific coast states are affected. It is their land which is in question, their citizens who are directly concerned. The Government here, more particularly the Foreign Office, since the matter comes within its realm, is vitally interested since, to the officials of the Empire, the position of the Japanese in California is felt to be an indignity, or perhaps just a shade more than that.

"To America the question is purely a domestic one. Those Japanese concerned have attempted to reach a solution satisfactory to them through purely domestic American channels, the courts. They have failed. To the Japanese Government the question is not domestic but international. The Government has bided its time until the attempt at a domestic solution should have proved its worth or futility. That is now proved. It is natural to assume that the Government will now attempt to bring about a solution through international channels.

"There are two ways and two ways only of altering the California anti-alien land law. The first of these may be dismissed as impossible, since it is the repeal by California herself of that law, and California has never given the slightest indication of so doing. The second is by the conclusion of a new treaty between the United States and Japan that would supersede the State law of California, as do all treaties in America, and render its provisions null and void. This is the path down which Japan must be looking today. There is no reason to believe that the present Administration in Washington has any idea of joining hands with Japan and walking down that pathway. It remains, of course, to be seen whether or not Washington would accept an invitation to do so, but judging from the facts as they stand today and are apt to stand tomorrow, it is most unlikely."

The Sun Pao-chi Cabinet and Fight for Finance Minister

Sun Pao-chi was inaugurated into office in the usual manner and assumed his duties, during the week past. His first statement issued to the country was one asking for the cooperation of all officials so that China might be placed on a safe foundation. "The country being in a disturbed state, I hardly care to shoulder the tremendous duties ahead of me, especially knowing my inability to cope with same, but with the help of those interested in bringing China to her feet, we must do our best to enforce the constitution and bring about a successful policy." The *Far Eastern Times* (Peking) commented on the new Premier in a recent issue:

"Sun Pao-chi has had, and still has, about the "best press" he could desire. He is generally recognized as a sound man with a middle-course policy, based on the principles of Mencius, which inculcate the virtue of conducting the administration with benevolence and fair dealing, and insist on the heinousness of taking up arms against one's own people. If Mr. Sun can apply the doctrines in a practical way there is more than a hope that he will succeed in doing something really big for his country. He has already declared that he regards Marshal Tuan Chi-Jui as occupying the position of an Elder Statesman, qualified by his wisdom to guide the state; and the fact that he favors a settlement of the long-standing quarrel between Peking and Fengtien is highly important. There can be no question that Marshal Chang Tso-Lin, with his re-equipped army, could impose his will on Peking if the leaders in Manchuria requested him to do

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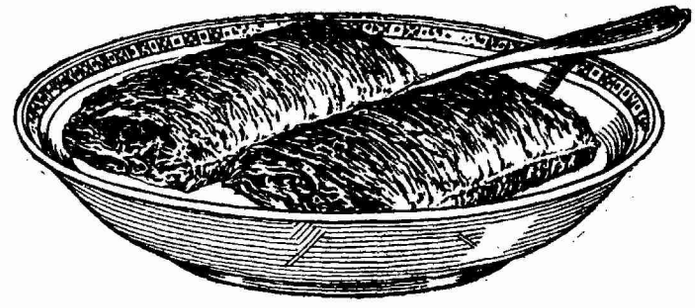

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so, but a compromise, consisting essentially of the settlement of the Jehol question and the handing back of the Administrative Area to the control of Fengtien, would probably bring to an end the long and unhappy dissensions between the two. If Mr. Sun succeeded in doing no more than this, he would have accomplished a great piece of work, and would deserve well of his fellow-countrymen both within and without the great Wall; for this would allow of the possibility of Manchuria's coming to the support of Peking on fundamental issues, and thus help the whole political situation.

One of the crucial matters in the whole situation, of course, is finance; and here Mr. Sun could inaugurate a practice the discontinuance of which by any of his successors would serve as a warning to the public that the government of the day was entering on paths of a more than devious kind; that is to say, he could insist that the revenue earning departments in the Capital should issue daily, or at least weekly, statements of all sums received, and of the disposal of such sums.

"In the foreign field Mr. Sun has a remarkable opportunity. He has a first-hand knowledge of the European situation, and in Drs. W. W. Yen and Wellington Koo he has two able lieutenants. Together they should be able in the course of a very short time to draft a list of *desiderata* which should be presented at the earliest possible date in quarters where they are likely to be supported."

Still No Settlement of the Gold Franc Issue

Some Chinese papers published a report during the week which they say is from reliable sources, to the effect that the members of the Diplomatic Corps are not in the fullest agreement regarding the note to be sent to the Chinese government on the gold franc question. It is reported that while some of the members wanted to send a very sharp note others would not agree to anything that was strict and stern. "As a result of this situation," these papers say, "it was agreed that the situation should be studied a further and that the proposed reply will be submitted against the next meeting. In the meantime say the Chinese reports, those Ministers who favor stern measures, will labor with their colleagues and try to bring them around to their viewpoint."

Conditions in and Around Canton

During the first fortnight of the new year Canton received but very little news regarding important engagements between the Sun Yat-sen and Chen Chiung-ming factions in the East River districts of Kwangtung. War reports heard from outside districts since the beginning of the year were those concerning internal strife among the commanders within the ranks of Dr. Sun. Before the contention between Jue Chockman and Chan Chak in Heungshan was at an end last week, the followers of Liang Hung-kai and Wong Ming-tong at Toyshan came to odds. Beginning on January 9, the several division commanders under General Chiang Kwang-liang of the 3rd Corps of the Yunnanese Army in Kwangtung have divided, they charging one another of treason. The Canton-Samshui Railroad, in possession of Chiang's troops since January, 1923, was still not operating pending the settlement of the issue and the readjustment of control of the road. Latest reports from Linchow and vicinity near the borders of Hunan and Kwangsi indicate that Shen Hung-ying, a Kwangsi-ite commander with troops siding with the Peking government, has gained control of that section of Kwangtung. The several districts with Shiuchow as the central basis of operation in the northern territory of Kwangtung are now in military possession of troops from Hunan under General Tan Yen-kai, who retreated from Changsha recently when failing to overthrow Chao Heng-ti, the *Tuchun and Shangchang* still there. Kaochow and Luichow circuits in south-western sections of Kwangtung are still in the hands of followers of Chen Chiung-ming or other opponents to the Sun Yat-sen regime in Canton. A glance over the map of Kwangtung shows that Dr. Sun Yat-sen is holding the more important sections of the province, while Chen Chiung-ming and other rivals of Dr. Sun undoubtedly control larger territory. Of the commercial ports Canton, Kongmoom, Samshui, Swatow, Hoihow, and Pakhoi, Dr. Sun's forces control the first three and the Chen followers the last three. Dr. Sun also controls the port of Wuchow through the appointment of his son-in-law, Dr. Tai En Tsai, as superintendent of customs and commissioner for foreign affairs at that port. The Canton-Kowloon Railroad, suspended to public traffic because of military control, has no prospect of resuming operation for

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the general public, as Chen Chiung-ming's men still have a small section of it in their hands. The British section of the road from Sumchun to Kowloon is open, however.

The Filipino's Cry for Independence to Be Investigated

A press report from Washington during the week intimates that the Philippines question is to be investigated and gone into this time bringing all matters to light. The charges made against General Wood concerning the "slush" fund and the alleged "pernicious activities" of certain politicians will be considered along with the accusations against General Wood. Senator E. F. Ladd of North Dakota, democrat, and a representative of the old "anti-imperialist" school offered a resolution calling for the investigation of General Wood's administration in the Philippines.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

January 17. Washington serves a note of warning on General Huerta that proper American commerce with Mexico must not be interefered with.——Maurice Egan, widely known diplomatist and publicist, dies at home in New York.——Normal Anglo-Greek relations are resumed between Britain and Greece.——Friends of President Coolidge predict him an easy winner for presidency in next election.

January 18. Sir Auckland Geddes, retiring British Ambassador, retires to Britain as a Deputy Envoy to increase knowledge of United States in Britain.——Senator Borah in U. S. Senate calls attention to fact that France is lending large sums of money to European countries and evading her debt with U. S.

January 19. In House of Commons, London, J. R. Clynes moves Labor vote of non-confidence in government.——Situation regarding railwaymen strikers becomes worse and no hope is seen to avert same.——Washington hands statement to Chinese Legation in which it states that China's contemplated pardon of Chang Ching-yao whose soldiers murdered Dr. Reimert, would seriously strain relations between U. S. and China.——Dakota Senator seeks investigation of General Wood's policy in the Philippines. ——Rebel gunboats open attack on Tampico. ——Work on base at Singapore has begun, according to London note.

January 20. Labor fight on Premier Baldwin is renewed in House of Commons.——General strike of Britain's railway workers is scheduled for midnight.——Situation in Mexico is reported as serious and U. S. President and Cabinet announce that American troops will be sent to Tampico unless General Huerta changes tactics.——Newton Baker, former Secretary of War, announces his candidacy for presidency.

January 20. New York report says group of American bankers consider proposal to lend Japan G. $50,000,000 which will soon be concluded is general opinion.

January 21. Split takes place in British railwaymen's camp which may avert threatened strike.——Insurrection in Philippines is reported as serious and large American reinforcements are asked for.——Swarajists in Central India make government impossible.

January 22. Russia and Germany engaged in details of trade agreement which involves also a large measure of political recognition.——French government devise special measures to meet expenses and check fall of the franc.

January 23. Conservatives are defeated in House of Commons when Liberals support Labor Party in non-confidence vote, and Premier Baldwin resigns while Ramsay MacDonald forms new Cabinet.——The committee of experts meet to discuss Reparations question attempting to find means to stabilize Germany's currency.——Blockade of the oil port of Tampico by Mexican revolutionaries is postponed until end of January.

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Financial Notes

The proximity of Chinese New Year's is responsible for sluggishness in business throughout the country. Buying is in small quantity, and few heavy commitments of any sort are being made. However, there is an undertone of confidence around Shanghai and in North China that business will improve considerably after New Year's. Canton and Hankow are not included in this feeling of optimism, due to their political troubles which present little hope of early improvement. The silver situation is quite satisfactory, and no trouble in passing New Year's is anticipated. Besides silver shipments received in Shanghai during January, the decrease of shipments to the interior and the return flow of silver from upcountry following crop movement, there are 14,000,000 ounces of silver en route to Shanghai, most of which is expected before New Year's.

Conditions in United States

There is a general slackening of buying and production in America, and a mild winter has tended to lower the demand for winter goods. Money, however, is abundant, as evidenced by bank clearances.

Reports for November, just compiled, show the average wholesale price of cotton averaged 35 cents against 30 the previous month. Department store sales increased 5% over October, the jewelry trade being especially good. Iron and steel production decreased.

November imports into the United States reached G-$291,450,000 and exports G$400,190,000. From China, the U. S. imported G$21,280,000, principally 59,000 pounds of goat and kid skins, 517,355 gallons of nut oil, 3,588,935 pounds of tea, 1,080,626 pounds of carpet wool and 1,822,411 pounds of raw silk. Exports to China totalled G$9,319,000, consisting of 275,000 barrels of wheat flour, 1,172,657 pounds of leaf tobacco, 624,775,000 cigarettes, 5,596,000 feet of Douglas fir. 7,066,639 gallons of illuminating oil, 99 autos and 13 trucks.

Chinese Merchants' Bank in New York

The New York *Evening Mail* of December 13 devotes the greater part of a column to the enterprise of the Chinese Merchants' Bank, which has a New York office in the Woolworth building. The stock is owned by over 2,000 Chinese in the United States, Canada, England, Cuba and Mexico. Its home office is in Hongkong. The bank was established in 1918 with a capital of $500,000 Since, its capital has been increased to $1,250,000. Deposits have grown from one million to four. The agency in New York performs a very valuable service to Chinese there, and is actively promoting trade between America and China.

Silver Production

The United States produced in 1922 about 26% of the silver turned out by the mines of the world as against 26% in 1910, 33% in 1900, 29% in 1870, 24% in 1865, and 5% in 1861, the initial year of America's recognition as an important factor in world silver production. U. S. production of silver which amounted to only 116,016 ounces in 1860, and 1,547,000 in 1861, for the first time crossed the 10 million line in 1867, being for that year 10,441,000 ounces; in 1870, 13,000,000, 1880 30,000,000, 1890 54,000,000, 1900 58,000,000. 1910 57,000,000, 1915, 75,000,000, and in 1922, 56,240,000 ounces.

The total world output was 43,000,000 in 1870, 75,-000,000 in 1880, 126,000,000 in 1890, 174,000,000 in 1900, 226,-000,000 in 1911, dropping during the war period to an average of about 175,000,000 per annum, and in 1922 again crossed

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For this reason we make a final appeal to the readers of the China *Weekly Review* for photographs and biographical sketches regarding any of their friends who have accomplished something of importance which causes them to stand out above the crowd and to deserve notice in "Who's Who in China." Such biographies should contain the date and place of birth, place and extent of education, positions held, political affiliations if any, societies of which he is a member, notable philanthropies, etc.

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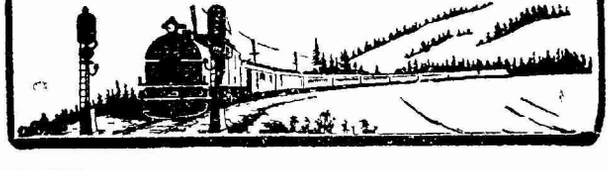

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the 200 million line for the first time since the beginning of the war, the 1922 output being 213,542,000 ounces.

The chief silver producing countries of the world are, stated in their order of magnitude of production in 1922, Mexico, the United States, Canada, Peru, Australia, Bolivia, Germany, India, Japan, Spain and Chile. In the United States the chief silver producing states are, naming them in the order of their output in 1922, Utah, Montana, New Mexico, Colorado, Idaho, Arizona, and California.

A very considerable share of the new silver produced from year to year is now used for purposes other than monetary. Some of it is lost by abrasion, some of it passes to the Orient and disappears in the "hoards" characteristic among the people of that part of the world. Much of it has been used for years in the manufacture of tableware, ornaments and toilet articles, and of late large quantities are utilized in photography, especially the thousands of miles of motion picture films annually turned out in the world.

Trade Inquiries

Eaton Products Co., Inc., 19 East 26th St., New York, N. Y. interested in the sale of iron and steel products, textiles and foodstuffs.

Englander Spring Bed Co., 342 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. desire to sell in this market beds, hammocks, springs, etc.

Kelley-Allan, 707 Hibernian Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif., interested in sale of petroleum products, iron and steel and building materials and in the purchase of camphor, oils, rattan, duck and goose feathers, etc.

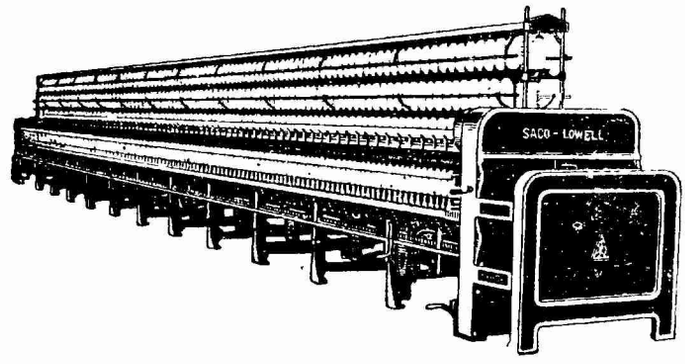
Etablissements Frank J. Fay, 26 Avenue Bosquet, Paris, an American concern having exclusive foreign sales rights for many American auto accessories, desire to appoint a China agent.

Cookson & Sullivan, 230 California St., San Francisco, Calif. desire to get in touch with exporters of peanuts and walnuts, also with importers of iron and steel, lumber, old newspapers, chemicals, etc.

H. Goodman & Sons, 38 West 4th St., New York City, desire to secure firm to handle their line of hair ornaments, celluloid and rhinestone novelties, etc.

Otter Mfg. Co., Inc. 62-9th Ave., New York City, desire to establish a Shanghai agency for the sale of automobile supplies and American automobile replacement parts.

Detroit Import & Export Co., 309 Guaranty Trust Bldg., Detroit, Mich. desire to get in touch with firms interested in exporting China produce to the United States.



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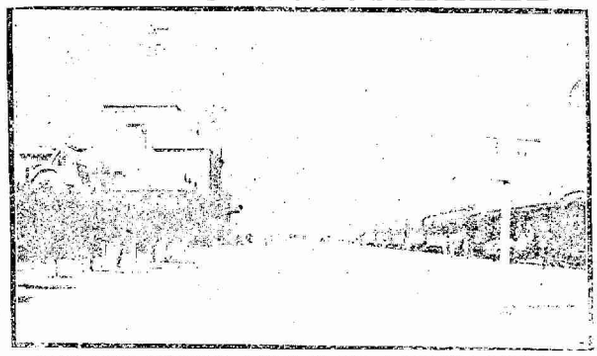

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New Books and Publications

The New Henry Ford

The Story of the Life of Henry Ford; By Allan L. Bensen. New York: Funk and Wagnalls Company. Price U. S $2.00

Henry Ford, the richest man who ever lived with an income of $8 per second, is a wonder of the age. He attributes his success in life to the influence of his mother, Mary Ford, a simple village woman, was great in the things the world calls little, which are in fact the only things that are great. Being the son of a Dutch farmer who wished his son to be a farmer like himself, and living far from the seats of learning, Henry had but little schooling in his boyhood. He showed considerable interest in clock repairing which he used to do free for his friends and acquaintances. He started life on $2.50 a week in Flower Brothers Machine shop and applied himself seriously to his work with the result that he soon mastered all the machinery in the place. He worked nine hours a day in that shop and devoted more than five hours a day to the study of engineering. He subsequently joined the Dry Dock Engineering Co. on very small weekly salary. His dream of giving to the world an automobile haunted him and he devoted his best offorts to the realization of this dream. He experimented and failed. He failed many times till his friends ridiculed him and tried to persuade him to give up the hopeless task. In regard to this Henry Ford says, "I was never discouraged in my life, discouragement comes from fear and hate. Fear is the great canker that eats at the hearts of men. Most men are entirely too confident of their ability to fail—they fail. If they were as confident of their ability to succed, most of them would succeed."

It has never been Ford's chief aim to make money. He states that thinking about money really interferes with one's efficiency and that money mixes with nothing that is worth doing. Henry Ford advises American manufacturers and business men to cease thinking of profits and devote all their energies to giving the greatest values and the best possible service to the public.

On founding the Ford Company, Henry Ford surprised the world by announcing that according to his plan he would not pay less than $5 a day to any single employe in his factory and in addition announced a profit sharing plan of $10,000,000 for his employes. Today even the most unskilled workman gets G. $5 a day in the factory of Ford and he has kept his word about his $10,000,000 profit sharing plan to his employes. What is the secret of Ford's success? He does not consider himself to be especially gifted or that what he has done no one else can do. The secret of Ford's success can be summed up in one word, Character. He has ever been very hard working, sober, fearless, and he never worries and never storms. He is quite willing to lose all he has to-day and to begin his life over again.

Henry Ford is a good friend, and still boyish in spirit He is a mystic who keeps on gazing at the stars, keeping his feet firmly on the ground like Lincoln. Unlike his intimate friend Edison who thinks the soul to be only a function of the cells in the brain, Ford believes in reincarnation and says, "I belong with the Buddhist crowd."

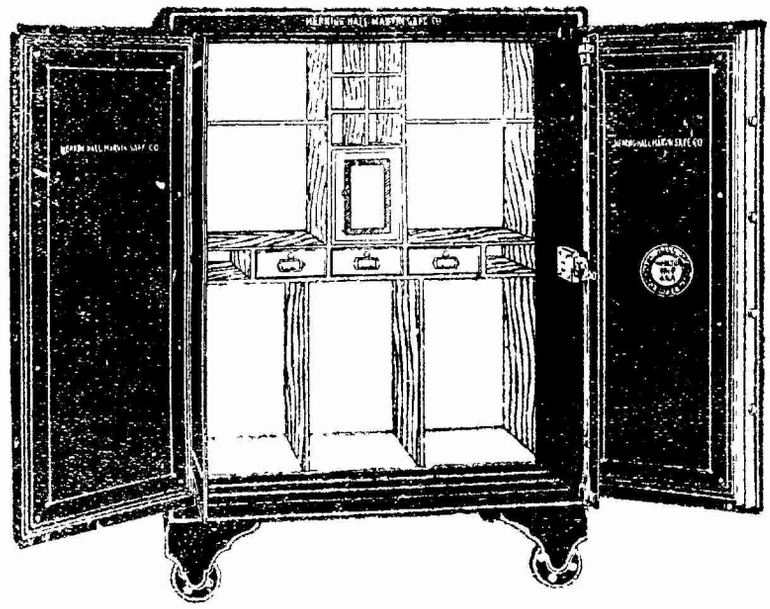
He hates tobacco, eats simple food twice a day when he feels hungry and takes long walks with his friends.

Ford has built a hospital in Detroit at a cost of $5.000,-000. He is fond of birds and has more than 2000 bird houses on his farm. We can not reconcile Ford's hatred of the Jews in view of the story of his character as portrayed in this book.

The book is written by a friend of Henry Ford who uses mostly first-hand information on the subject. He is well acquainted with Ford and has written the book in a charming style.

H. P. Shastri.

Shanghai, January 16, 1924.



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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, January 23rd, 1924

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 33 7/8d. shows a rise of 5/16d. since this last week. The quotation for forward delivery at 33 3/4d is also 5/16d. up. Our market has ruled strong on sales by Gold Dealers of Gold T/T presumably speculating on the prospect of a fall in the London-New York cross rate. Our official rate for T/T on London is 1/32 higher than last week, at 3/4d. On to-day's advices of a steadier Gold Dollar-Sterling cross rate our market shows signs of easiness.

Our stocks of silver continue to increase and there is still about Tls. 6,000,000 (value) to arrive before "China New Year."

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 26,300,000 an increase of Tls. 1 580,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 39,440,000 an increase of $ 970,000.
Silver Yen, ...Yen. 1,470,000.
Estimated value Tls. 55 726,000 as against Tls. 45,848,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Dec.	Thursday Jan 17	Friday Jan. 18	Saturday Jan. 19	Monday Jan 21	Tuesday Jan. 22	Wednesday Jan. 23
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/3.635	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3 3/8	3/4
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/3 3/8	3 3/8	3/3 3/8	3/3 3/8	3/3 7/8	3/4 1/8
4m/s ,,	—	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/4	3/4 1/8
T/T India	230.667	227 3/4	227 1/4	227	227 1/2	230 1/4	241 1/4
T/T France	1,366 250	1490	1495	1510	1530	1570	1545
T/T N. Y.	72.083	69 3/4	69 1/2	69 1/4	69 1/4	69 3/4	70 1/8
T/T H'kong	0.771	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	73 1/8
T/T Japan	65.719	63	63 1/4	65 1/2 nom.	65 3/4 nom.	66 1/4	64 1/2
T/T Batavia	195.417	193 1/4	193	193	193	195 1/2	197
T/T Straits	71.281	72	72	72	72	71 1/4	70 1/8
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Grnd. D/A	3/5.542	3/5 1/4	3/5 1/4	3/5 1/4	3/5 1/4	3/5 3/4	3/6
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/5 1/2	3/5 1/2	3/5 1/2	3/5 1/2	3/6	3/6 1/4
6 m/s ,, D/A	3/6.042	3/5 3/4	3/5 3/4	3/5 3/4	3/5 3/4	3/5 1/4	3/6 1/4
4m/s B/F. Gds. D/A, D/P	1,446.250	1570	1575	1590	1610	1650	1645
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	74.969	73 1/4	73	72 3/4	72 3/4	73 1/4	72
4m/s ,, Docs	—	73 3/4	73 1/2	72 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/2	72

(Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Jan. 17	Jan. 18	Jan. 19	Jan. 21	Jan. 22	Jan. 23
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Fence.	33 1/16	33 1/8	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/16	33 1/8
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 62 3/4	G. $. 63 1/8	G. $. 62 7/8	G. $. 62 7/8	G. $. 63	G. $. 63
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 317 10	Tls. 317 70	Tls. 321 80	Tls. 317 00	Tls. 313 80	Tls. 315 50
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 0	111 00	111 00	111 20
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.925	72.95	71.9875	72.0	721.0	72.10
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	3%	2%	2%	2 1/2%	2%	2 1/2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						
**Closing Price in New York for Previousday						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 92.66
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	London on Germany	T/T
London open Market rate Dis. 3 m/s.	3 7/16%	New York on London	T/T 4 43 1/2
,, ,, 4	3 1/2%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 5/16
,, ,, 6	3 9/16%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 3/4 1/4
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 3/2 1/2

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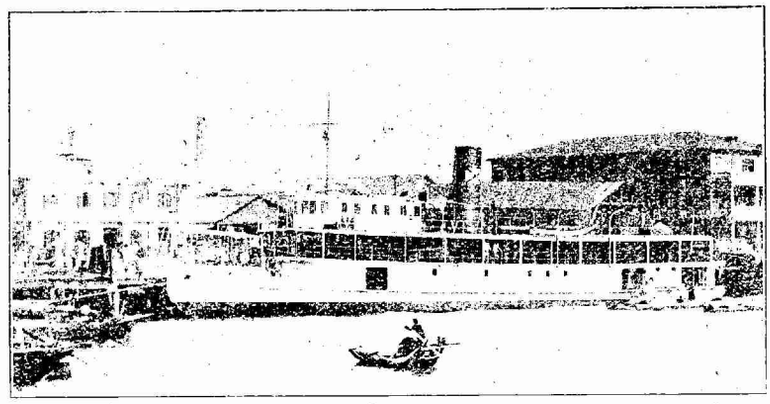

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27-377

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Anti-Foreign Agitation in Canton

References: Pp. 268-9,276,278,282

Questions: 1. Why is it often necessary to differentiate between a people and their government? 2. Why has an anti-foreign twist developed in Cantonese politics lately? 3. Why is it so easy for officials in China to stir up anti-foreign feeling? Why do they so often wish to do so? 4. What is the gist of Mr. Hin Wong's article? 5. What admission has been made by the diplomatic corps in reference to Dr. Sun's demands on the Cantonese Customs? 5. Why did the foreign warships go to Canton? 6. What need is there at Canton for use of funds from the Customs? 7. Why are the largest retail stores at Canton registered in Hongkong? 8. What is said as to foreign institutions in Canton? Why are they prosperous? 9. What is said as to the true sentiment of the Cantonese on this subject? 10. What can you say re a new gov't in the South?

Topic 2: The Murder of Messrs. Watt and Whiteside

References: Pp. 269-70,282

Questions: 1. Who were Messrs. Watt and Whiteside? 2. When were these two gentlemen killed? 3. Who is responsible? 4. Have the murderers been discovered and apprehended? 5. What is the story that is told of the occasion of the murders?

Topic 3: Constitutional Government in Japan

References: P. 284

Questions: 1. What is the origin of this article? 2. Who is the Premier of Japan? 3. What is meant by "Constitutional Government"? 4. Does the Parliament or Diet of Japan have real and final power? Explain. 5. What is the Privy Council? 6. What is the opinion here expressed?

Topic 4: America and the Threatened Withdrawal from China

References: Pp. 261-63

Questions: 1. What is the background of American history which serves to explain in part the lack of interest on the part of the American people in foreign affairs? 2. How much did the European war cost America? 3. What arguments can be given to show that the American Government is both old and conservative? 4. What is the significance of the quotations from the writings of Payne, Washington, and Monroe? Who were these men? 6. What criticisms are mentioned of the way in which America's foreign relations are handled? 6. What suggestions were made by Ambassador Page concerning the management of these relations? 7. Discuss "Little Englanders" and "Little Americanism." 8. To what conclusions does the writer arrive?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Encouraging Factors in the China Situation

References: Pp. 265-66

Questions: 1. For whom was this article prepared? 2. Why can it be said with any degree of accuracy that in China "the confusion is largely superficial"? 3. Discuss the National Association for the Advancement of Education. 4. Does Mr. Clark think there is likely to be any notable change in the form of government in China soon? Why? 5. What does he say about the Provinces? 6. What does he think of the worth of foreigners to the Chinese people at present?

Topic 2: Between Suns in China

References: Pp 267-8,280

Questions: 1. What seems to be Mr. Dailey's opinion of Messrs. Sun Yat-sen and Company? Do you agree with him? Why? 2. Who is the new Premier in Peking? What positions of importance has he previously held? 3. What are the quoted ideas attributed to Premier Sun? What plans has he for bringing peace to China? 4. Who hold the portfolios of Foreign Affairs and Finance under Premier Sun? 5. Are the other members of the new Cabinet men of experience:

Topic 3: Affairs in Szechuen

References: Pp. 280,282

Questions: 1. What can you say as to the size and potential power of this province? 2. What is its present political condition? 3. What effect has this on the commercial development of the province? 4. Identify Messrs. Liu Tsen-hou, Hsiong Keh-wu, Yang Tsi-hwe, Teng Hsi-hou, and Lai Hsing-hwei. 5. How does it happen that none of the military leaders in China ever get killed? 6, What effect has the civil war on taxes in Szechuen and other provinces of China?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Working for a Definite U. S. Program in China

References: Pp. 264-5

Questions: 1. Why should a report of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China have weight in America as well as in China? 2. What is a Chamber of Commerce and what is its object? 3. What are the chief matters covered in this report? 4. Do they deal more with political or with commercial affairs? Why? 5. What is the object of the Rogers Bill now in Congress? 6. Discuss carefully the italicized portions at the end of this article.

Topic 2: China's Wood Oil Market

References: P. 270

Questions: 1. What is the source of Tung Oil? 2. For what is it used? 3. In what provinces of China is most of this oil supplied? 4. In what parts of America is it possible to raise the Tung tree? 5. What effect may this have on China?

Topic 3: America's Exports to Australia

References: P. 288-Third topic

Questions: 1. Are the exports of America to Australia increasing or decreasing and in what proportion? 2. What type of goods is sent chiefly to Australia? 3. What foodstuffs are sent? 4. What important non-manufactured product does the United States send?

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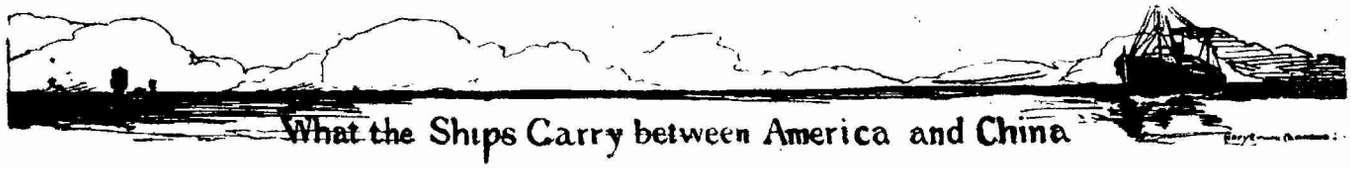

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Dec. 1.28 equal Gold

S. S. Colorado, December 29, 1923.
To New York.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	Pls.	253
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	33
Hyson, other Ports..	,,	19
Antimony Regulus	,,	3,864
Arsenic	,,	37
Bristles.....	,,	17
Groundunts Kernels...	,,	420
Hair, Goat	,,	27
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	,,	245
Cymbals, Mixed Metal..	,,	7
Nutgalls	,,	336
Oil, Wood	,,	927
Seed, Sesamum	,,	420
Wool, Sheep's	,,	499
Drums, Leather (Musical)	Pcs.	916
Hats, Rush	,,	63,000
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	13,102
Foreign Goods.		
Indigo Paste, Artificial..	Pls.	10

S. S. Elkton, December 21, 1923.
From U. S. A.

Iron Bar Ends.....	Pls.	947
Iron Shaftings	,,	166
Iron Sheets	,,	412
Iron Tubes.....	,,	1,707
Iron Wire Shorts	,,	507
Iron Plates, Old.....	,,	1,276
Iron, Galvanized:		
Tubes	,,	2,154
Wire Shorts	,,	341
Bones, Cow	,,	153
Cheese	,,	3
Flour, Corn	,,	630
Grease, Lubricating	,,	477
Oakum	,,	11
Paper, Writing	,,	76
Typewriters.....	Pls.	28
Oil, Lubricating.....	Galls.	17,100

S. S. Kaga Maru, December 27.
from U. S. A.

Apples, Fresh.....	Pls.	254
Carbon, Black	,,	352
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	2,756

S. S. Erviken, December 27.
From U. S. A.

Grease	,,	654
Asphalt	Galls.	7,317
Oil, Lubricating	,,	24,029
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases.	,,	727,690

S. S. West Chopaka, December 20.
From U. S. A.

Asphalt	Pls.	15
Bone, Cow	,,	86
Fruits, Canned	,,	5
Canned Fish	Doz.	3,320
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	Galls.	67,320

S. S. Tenyo Maru, December 27.
From U. S. A.

Carbon, Black	Pls.	668
Milk, Condensed.....	,,	1,080
Tobacco, Leaf.....	,,	7,550
Typewriters	Pcs.	18
Cigarettes	Mille.	10,000

S. S. Stuart Dollar, December 28.
From U. S. A.

Tinned Plates, Plain.. ...	Pls.	405
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	2,076
Indigo Paste, Artificial..	,,	1,700
Leadfoil and Tinfoil ..	,,	850
Paper, Coated.....	,,	899
,, Writing.....	,,	190
,, Unclassed.....	,,	135
Wheat.....	,,	15,000
Cigarettes	Mille	71,250
Oil, Lubricating.....	Galls.	63,062
Rum	,,	7 922
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs.		
11.....	Hk. Tls.	2,055

S. S. President Grant, December 27.
From U. S. A.

Apples, Fresh	Pls.	291
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	2,104
Leather, Calf	,,	5
Milk, Evaporated	,,	252
Bedsteads	Pcs.	282
Motor-cars	,,	8
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	230
igarettes	Mille	45 000

S. S. Gaelic Prince, December 27
From U. S. A.

Iron Nails, Cut.....	Pls.	405
Iron Nails, Wire.....	,,	300
,, Nuts	,,	34
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	152
,, Spikes.....	,,	5
Iron, Wire Shorts.....	,,	278
, Plates, Old	,,	1,310
Iron, Galvanized:		
Tubes.....	,,	761
Wire	,,	196
,, Shorts.....	,,	1,180
Tinned Plates, Plain ...	,,	9,644
Steel, Bamboo	,,	851
Dextrine.....	,,	25
Glucose	,,	231
Glue.....	,,	118
Gum, Arabic	,,	20
Indigo Paste, Artificial .	,,	350
Leadfoil and Tinfoil ...	,,	376
Paints, Unclassed	,,	4
Paper, Unclassed	,,	1,183
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,616
Tobacco, Prepared....	,,	21
Wax, Paraffin	,,	335
Turpentine, Vegetable .	Galls.	220
Varnish	,,	51
Bells	Pcs.	72
Motor-cars	,,	1
Canned Meats.....	Doz.	58
,, Vegetables	,,	99
Hats	,,	27
Hosiery.....	,,	50
Cigarettes	Mille	90,025

S. S. Ethan Allen, December 27.
From U. S. A.

Iron, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	Pls.	880
Carbon, Black	,,	75
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 600..	,,	2,245
Grease.....	,,	46
Wax, Paraffin.....	,,	1 876
Oil. Kerosene, in cases	Galls.	306,230
Oil, Lubricating	,,	50,170

S. S. Eclipse, December 28.
From U S. A.

Cotton Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	462
Iron Nails. Cut	Pls.	270
,, Nuts.....	,,	50
Cheese.	,,	2
Flour, Corn	,,	66
Packings, Unclassed ..	,,	2
Wax, Paraffin	,,	3,939
Oil, Lubricating.....	Galls.	18,636
Oil, Unclassed.....	Galls.	500
Shoes	Pairs	432

S. S. Frangestan, December 27.
From U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat.....	Pls.	4,511
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn.....Sup. Ft.		936,613

S. S. Kobe Maru, December 27.
From U. S. A.

Wheat.....	Pls.	164,727

S. S. Gaelic Prince, January 3.
To Boston.

Cotton, Raw, Bls.		
200	Pls.	754
Oil, Groundnut	,,	840
To New York.		
Tea, Black, Hankow ..	,,	43
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	86
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 692..	,,	2.550
Feathers.....	,,	372
Hides, Puffalo	,,	296
Nutgalls.....	,,	1,294
Wool, Camels'.....	,,	401
Wool, Sheep's	,,	2,902
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	44,880
Skins, Lamb	Pcs.	5,000
,, Marmot	,,	345

S. S. Havre Maru, January 5.
To San Francisco.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang .	Pls.	23
Oil, Wood	,,	413
To Boston.		
Antimony Regulus.....	,,	420
To New York:		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang ..	,,	258
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	6
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	21
Bristles.....	,,	235
Camphor	,,	500
Egg Albumen, Dried..	Pls.	54
Groundnuts, Kernels..	,,	840
Nutgalls	,,	384
Oil, Camphor.....	,,	79
Oil, Wood	,,	3,696
Seed, Sesamum.....	,,	1,680
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	79,800

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—Although there have been rather erratic fluctuations during this week, the net change in price level has been insignificant. The market has generally had a steady undertone.

On the whole the outlook as it appears to-day does not seem to warrant the expectations of extreme fluctuations and the probability, therefore, is for a continuance of a rather narrow market on account of the close proximity of Chinese New Year.

Yarn:—Fluctuations during the past week have been unimportant, and although during the early part of the week the tendency was somewhat easier, the undertone of the market at the close was steady. Interior stocks are generally light and an increased demand is looked forward to after the Chinese New Year.

Liverpool January. 17, 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

F..	iddling Spot	19.54 Pence
,,	March	19.38 ,,
,,	May	19.34 ,,
,,	Market:—*Weak.*	

New York, January, 17, 1924.

New York Market:—

March	32.89	Cents
May	33.08	,,
July	32.62	,,
Oct.	27.90	,,
Dec	27.45	,,
Spot	33.10	,,

Market:—*Weak.*

Bombay, January, 17, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	626	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan	,,	544	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan	,,	676	,, ,,

Market:—*Weak*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	47.00
Shanghai, Spot	,,	44.50
M-ginned, Spot	,,	45.00
Taichong, Spot	,,	46 00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	,,	47.00
Ningpo, Spot	,,	42.00
Market:—*Steady.*		

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 32 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Jan. 21, 1924, Cause No. 2367, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; on motion for bill of particulars; submitted.

" 21, " " " 2362, Nordisk Fjerfabrik, Ltd. v. Brewster & Co.; on motion for judgment by default; defendant given one week to answer.

" 21, " " " 2366, H. Law et al. v. Chas. Worbaley; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of L. G. Husar; submitted.

" 21, " " " 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Siegman; testimony taken of M. C. Cooke, P. A. Macdougal; continued to Jan. 23rd.

" 21, " " " 2376, In re adoption of Thelma B. Putsillo, a minor; testimony taken of H. C. Hill, Y. Gregov, A. B. Hill; continued to Jan. 28th.

UNITED STATES v. CHARLES C. CARBERRY.

(continued from last week)

admitted she must be presumed still living.[13] We, therefore, find the accused guilty of the offence charged.

The penalty is fixed by the following provision:

> "Every person who has a husband or wife living, who marries another, whether married or single, and any man who simultaneously, or on the same day marries more than one woman, is guilty of polygamy, and shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars and imprisoned not more than five years."[14]

Commenting on this provision, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals [15] declared it

> "a full substitute in every respect for the old English statute of James; but instead of making the crime a felony, as did the statute of James,[16] it makes it a misdemeanor only."

We are of the opinion, therefore, that a period of two years would be adequate for the imprisonment feature and the accused is accordingly sentenced to confinement in Bilibid Prison, Manila, Territory of the Philippines, for such period, running from the date of his incarceration—i. e. two years from June 13, 1923. He is also sentenced to pay a fine of three hundred dollars and the costs of this prosecution.

13. Gilleland v. Martin, 3 McLean (U. S.) 490, 10 Fed. Cas. 384; Hall's Deposition, 1 Wall. Jr. (U. S.) 85, 11 Fed. Cas. 204.
14. Fed. Penal Code, sec. 313.
15. Knight v. U. S., 6 App. D. C. 1, 5.
16. "In 1604 it was by 1 Jac. 1, ch. 11, made a felony when committed 'within his majesty's dominions of England and Wales.'" Bishop, Statutory Crimes (3d. ed.), 424.

EMIL S. FISCHER, Plaintiff, vs. CHARLES STONE, Defendant
WOO YUNG CHONG, First Intervenor,
ALICE RUDE HANSEN, Second Intervenor.

(Cause No. 1544; decided July 10, 1923)

SYLLABUS

(By the Court)

1. **Marriage Settlements:** MORTGAGES: CONSIDERATION. Release by a husband of his claim of ownership to realty assigned him by a marriage settlement affords a sufficient consideration for a mortgage thereon.
2. ID.: INFANCY: DISAFFIRMANCE. Such a settlement is not void because the wife who executed it was under age; it stands unless disaffirmed within a reasonable time after her attainment of majority.
3. ID.: ID: EVIDENCE found insufficient to show such disaffirmance.
4. **Limitation of Actions:** MORTGAGES ordinarily are barred within six years from the accrual of the cause of action,
5. ID.: **Suspension:** WAR. But the operation of the statute is suspended where the court having jurisdiction of the *res* is closed to the mortgagee on account of war.
6. ID.: ID.: PLEADING. The right to such suspension should be pleaded; but where evidence has previously been admitted without objection it will not be excluded merely because the answer does not justify its admission.
7. **Notice:** POSSESSION of realty is notice to all the world of the possessor's rights therein even tho there be no evidence of record.

Messrs. Williams, Franklin & Faison, for plaintiff.
Messrs. Davies & Bryan and *Hansons*, for the first intervenor.
Messrs. W. W. Blume and *L. W. Hartigan*, for the second intervenor.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is a proceeding to foreclose a mortgage on land, with buildings, located in the International Settlement of Shanghai, and registered successively in

(Before the Commissioner)

Jan. 22, 1924, Crim. No. 553, 554, 555 — U. S. v. C. H. Wilson, R. B. Libby, J. Elmont; testimony taken of C. A. Pereira, J. Douglas, R. M. Tinkler, defendants, R. O'Brien, L. F. Roth, J. Wilson; submitted.

„ 22, „ „ „ 556, U. S. v. R. A. Thompson; testimony taken of Liu Kwei Sung, C. W. Rakusen, Pai Ah Kung, Chei Siao Liang, L. D. Goehring, defendant; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Jan. 16, 1924, Cause No. 2282, China-American Trading Co. Inc. v. The Fearon, Daniel Co.; judgment.

„ 17, „ „ „ 2374, In re Julian C. Petit's will; order admitting will to probate.

„ 17, „ „ „ 2319, L. H. Woo v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; order of dismissal.

„ 19, „ „ „ 2377, In re Henry S. Leitizel's estate; order appointing administratrix.

„ 19, „ „ „ 1378, American Sales Corporation v. U. S. Shipping Board et al; judgment for plaintiff.

„ 21, „ „ „ 2176, In re Walter W. Hicks's will; order for closing administration.

„ 21, „ „ „ 2372, In re Samuel L. Frost's will; approval of petition to pay claim; approval of petition for partial distribution.

„ 22, „ Tientsin Consular Court Estate, In re Nellie N. Vincent's estate; order authorizing approval of executor's final account

„ 22, „ Cause No. 2371, American Machinery & Export Co. v. Petroleum Export Corporation; order of dismissal.

„ 22, „ „ „ 1274, Yang Ting Dzung v. International Banking Corporation et al.; judgment

(By the Commissioner)

Jan. 15, 1924, Spec. Pro. No. 41, In re Watson W. Fitch's estate; order appointing administrator de bonis non.

„ 21, „ Civil „ 142, Aikosha Dairy v. F. Fernandez; order of dismissal.

„ 21, „ „ „ 143, Macbeth Gray & Co. v. J. L. Gardiner; order of dismissal.

„ 21, „ Crim. „ 488, U. S. v. J. C. Crevling; order of dismissal

„ 21, „ „ „ 494, U.S.v. E. B. Waite; order of dismissal.

„ 21, „ Civil „ 109, Y. Ching Mow & Co. v. C. Romero; order of dismissal.

„ 22, „ Crim. „ 553, U. S. v. C. H. Wilson; defendant bound over to the U.S. Court for trial.

„ 22, „ „ „ 554, U. S. v. R. B. Libby; dismissed.

„ 22, „ „ „ 555, U. S. v. J. Elmont; defendant bound over to the U.S. Court for trial.

„ 22, „ „ „ 556, U.S.v. R. A. Thompson; dismissed.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Jan. 15, 1924, Cause No. 2319, L. H. Woo v. The Commercial Express & Storage Co.; motion to dismiss.

the British, Danish and American Land Offices. The first and second registrations were in the name of the party who has since become the second intervenor in this cause; the last registration was in defendant's name. After depositing the cancelled title deeds in the American Land Office, but some two months before the completion of the registration therein, defendant executed a declaration of trust (Ex. 5) in favor of Woo Yung Chong, who has intervened in this action, asking that he be decreed "to be the equitable owner of the property" and for incidental relief. The second intervenor contests both the mortgage and the declaration of trust and prays "that said land be decreed to be vested in her, free from any and all incumbrance." She is of Danish nationality, but has filed a submission to the jurisdiction of this Court, agreeing "to abide by its judgment * * * * subject to the right of appeal"

(Continued next week)

Jan. 16, 1924, Cause No. 1274, Yang Ting Dzung v. International Banking Corporation et al.; second and third defendants' brief.

„ 16, „ „ „ 1861, Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Co.; plaintiff's memorandum brief; affidavit; defendant's affidavit.

„ 17, „ „ „ 2374, In re Julian C. Petit's will; depositions; oath of executrix; letters testamentary.

„ 17, „ „ „ 2360, V. Richter v. T. Tapia; amended complaint.

„ 17, „ „ „ 2375, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. H. Rosenberg; marshal's return of summons.

„ 18, „ „ „ 2367, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; motion for bill of particulars

„ 18, „ „ „ 2376, In re adoption of Thelma B. Putsillo, a minor; petition.

„ 18, „ „ „ 2372, In re Samuel L. Frost's will; affidavit.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1274, Yang Ting Dzung v. International Banking Corporation et al; plaintiff's reply brief.

„ 19, „ „ „ 2377, In re Henry S. Leitzel's estate; petition; depositions; consent; oath and bond of administratrix; letters of administration

„ 19, „ „ „ 2362, Nordisk Fjerfabrik, Ltd. v. Brewster & Co.; motion for judgment by default.

„ 19, „ „ „ 2366, H. Law et al v. C. W. Corbaley; motion for judgment by defaul.

„ 21, „ „ „ 2361, The Dunlop Rubber Co. (China) Ltd. v. H.R. Emery, etc.; alias summons issued

„ 21, „ „ „ 2176, In re Walter W. Hicks's will; final account; petition; receipt.

„ 21, „ „ „ 2357, 2359, U. S. v. E. G. Hinde; marshal's return of final commitment

„ 21, „ „ „ 2372, In re Samuel L. Frost's will; pettion to pay claim; petition to make partial distribution.

(By the Commissioner)

Jan. 15, 1924, Crim. No. 556, U. S. v R. A. Thompson; complaint; warrant issued.

„ 16, „ Civil „ 149, Gun Kwei Long v. Carl Crow; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

„ 17, „ „ „ 150, Arkell & Douglas, Inc. v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; petition; summons issued.

„ 17, „ „ „ 145, L. Slegman v. A. G. Henderson; answer.

„ 17, „ Crim. „ 556, U. S. v. R. A. Thompson; marshal's return of warrant; bond.

„ 17, „ Civil „ 108, Asia Butchery Co. v. L. Slegman; motion.

„ 17, „ „ „ 143, Macbeth Gray & Co. v. J. L. Gardiner; motion to dismiss.

„ 18, „ „ „ 151, S. J. Betines & Co. v. Delmonico Sweet Shop; complaint; summons issued.

„ 18, „ „ „ 150, Arkell & Douglas, Inc. v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; marshal's return of summons,

„ 21, „ „ „ 134, General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corp'n, Ltd. v. Alfred H. Swan; plaintiff's memorandum brief.

„ 21, „ „ „ 147, Aikosha Dairy v. F. C. Craig; notice of dismissal.

„ 21, „ Spec. Pro. „ 34, In re Edward Linkhorst's estate; oath and bond of administrator; letters of administration.

„ 22, „ Crim. „ 553, U. S. v. C. H. Wilson; bail bond.

„ 22, „ „ „ 555, U. S. v. J. Elmont; bail bond.

„ 22, „ Civil „ 150, Arkell & Douglas, Inc. v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; motion to withdraw.

„ 22, „ Spec. Pro. „ 26, In re Sigmund Appleman's estate; bond of administrator; surety's submission to jurisdiction; letters of administration

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down.**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Express Mail	3rd & 4th	Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Fast Express	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	T.P.L. Mail	S.N.L. Night Express T.P.L. Express
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... ... d.											9.05			
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02	Tientsin East ... a.											13.00	T.P.L. Express	—	14.35	9.35	T.P.L. Mail
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39	Do. d.											—		—	—
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											13.20		—	10.08
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.48		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											21.57		—	19.56
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—	Tsinanfu ... ... d.											6.51		—	6.00
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.14	Hsuchowfu ... d.											14.58		18.49	16.02
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20	Pukow ... ... a.											15.50	16.15		23.00
Pukow ... ... d.												8.50	10.00	Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			17.29	18.27		0.52
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19.48	Chinkiang ... d					9.20		10.25	12.54			18.03	19.26		—
Tsinanfu ... ... d.												2.04	5.58	Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.57	20.46		2.41
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			19.43	21.52		3.53
Do. d.												10.15	15.32	Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			20.32			4.58
Tientsin East ... a.												—	15.42	Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.23	16.31			—			6.26
Do. d.												10.25		Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	22.00			6.59
Peking ... ... a.												14.25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05				

T.P.L. Express — T.P.L. Mail

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.13	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.23	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday s. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North ..... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield ..... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei ..... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction ..... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	*8.06*	*9.06*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17 5*	*18.15*	*19.30*	Kashai ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghwa Junction ..... arr.	..	*8 21*	*9.22*	*13.43*	*16.03*	*17 38*	*18.35*	*19.33*	Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang ..... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction ..... d.*	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.52*	*16 07*	*18.48*	..	*22.17*
Kashai ..... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Shanghai South ..... a.*	*8.56*	*9.56*	*11.56*	*14 10*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.15*
Kashing ..... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46									
Yehsah ..... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	---	..	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction ..... d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Changan ..... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	---	..	..	22.51	Siccawei ..... d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	---	..	..	23.45	Jessfield ..... d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zahkou ..... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	---	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North ..... a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ..... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	22.55		Zahkou ..... dep.	7.45	9.49	12.00	---	---	18.30	---	
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	23.10		Hangchow ..... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.21	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51	
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	---	---	17.56	---		Kenshangmun ..... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.32	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02	
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	---	---	18.15	---		Konzenchiao ..... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.45	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15	